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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, occasional rain. Temp. 50-55 (10-7). Tomorrow: Little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-52 (4-1). LONDON: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 45-50 (7-1). Tomorrow: Mild change. Yesterday's temp. 50-55 (10-1). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, temp. 55-60 (13-1). Yesterday's temp. 55-61 (13-1). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Algeria 15 F. Luxembourg 15 F.
Belgium 15 F. Monaco 15 F.
Denmark 10 F. Netherlands 15 F.
France 15 F. Norway 15 F.
Germany 15 F. Portugal 15 F.
Great Britain 15 F. Spain 15 F.
Greece 15 F. Sweden 15 F.
India 15 F. Switzerland 15 F.
Iran 15 F. Turkey 15 F.
Italy 15 F. U.S. Military 15 F.
Japan 15 F. Yugoslavia 15 F.

Vows to 'End the War'

Humphrey in 3d White House Bid

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Pledging to "end the war" in Indochina, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey today launched his third drive for the White House—the eighth officially announced candidate for this year's Democratic presidential nomination.

The 60-year-old Minnesota, the party's 1968 nominee who lost to Richard M. Nixon, made his declaration in Philadelphia to a meeting of advertising men. He signed an affidavit that entered him in Pennsylvania's April 23 primary. Most of the other Democratic candidates already have entered the contest for Pennsylvania's 182 delegates, third largest bloc at the 1972 Democratic convention.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Maine, and Alaska Gov. George C. Wallace filed today. So did Sen. Vance Hartke, Indiana, and Henry M. Jackson, Washington, and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, New York, who has not yet made a formal declaration.

McGovern to File
Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota filed today, while Mayor John V. Lindsay, New York, and former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota, had filed earlier.

Sen. Humphrey, flanked by family members, labor leaders and news reporters, said the Nixon administration was taking longer "to withdraw our troops from Vietnam than it took us to defeat Hitler."

"Had I been elected in 1968, we would now be out of that war. I repeat that pledge," said Sen. Humphrey, vice-president under President Johnson whose administration expanded the conflict.

While he lost the election to President Nixon, Sen. Humphrey carried Pennsylvania by 100,000 out of a total ballot of 4,728,000 split among Mr. Nixon, Sen. Humphrey and Gov. Wallace, the third-party candidate.

Sen. Humphrey said America's 200th anniversary is nearing and the man who is President in 1976 "has the obligation and the opportunity to revive that feeling of common purpose which once inspired this nation—that mutual respect among generations, among



Hubert H. Humphrey

the races and the groups in this country."

In a seven-page statement declaring his candidacy, Sen. Humphrey said: "History will note the failures of the Nixon administration and they will be the subject of this campaign. Regrettably we cannot escape their consequences. What we do now, however, can help overcome them."

He listed these other issues in the campaign: the need to end the war; getting people back to work; generating respect for law and justice to fight crime; attacking drug abuse; raising farm income; cleaning up the cities.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Radar Site Is Attacked In North

Retaliation Is 3d 'Protective Raid'

SAIGON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—An American fighter-bomber struck into North Vietnam yesterday in the third "protective raid" mission so far this year.

The U.S. F-105 jet that entered North Vietnamese air space was flying cover for a flight of B-52s hammering guerrilla supply routes near the Barthelmy Pass and North Vietnam, U.S. sources said.

This is the main route for guerrilla supplies moving into the Plain of Jars in Laos—a region where a powerful North Vietnamese attack is under way against the Central Intelligence Agency base at Long Cheng.

A North Vietnamese missile radar site nine miles inside North Vietnam near the 19th parallel fired its sights on the B-52s and the F-105 fired a radar-homing Starline rocket at it.

Military spokesmen said there was no damage to any of the U.S. planes, but it was not known whether the rocket struck its target or not.

On the ground, Communist guerrillas, in what allied officials see as a possible prelude to a new offensive against Saigon, killed one American and wounded two in an ambush today.

Men of the 11th Americal Cavalry Regiment were pursuing two guerrillas down a jungle trail when they walked into the ambush about 23 miles northeast of Saigon near the town of Tan Uyen.

The guerrillas staging the ambush pulled back after a brief firefight.

Increasing pressure and skirmishes in the area around Saigon and reported Communist troop movements into the vicinity made allied officials believe that an offensive against the South Vietnamese capital was likely within the next month or so.

In Thailand, security was tightened at all bases serving American aircraft after Communist supporters were suspected of the sprawling U-Tapao air base, 116 miles south of Bangkok, and damaged three American B-52 bombers with satchel charges. It was the first time that the giant Stratofortresses, which fly bombing missions in Indochina, have sustained battle damage, officials said.

The commando attack did not hamper normal operations at the base, a U.S. spokesman in Saigon said. Reports from Bangkok indicated that an engine on one of the bombers was destroyed and the wings and engine cowings of the other two were damaged.

Each of the planes cost \$8 million.

In Laos, government military sources said today, they feared Laotian troops were preparing to abandon Ban Nhat, a key government position in the south. It has been shelled heavily since three battalions of Communist

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



TRIUMPHANT HOMECOMING—Bangladesh leader Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, garlanded with flowers, waving to a cheering crowd after his arrival in Dacca yesterday.

Will Speak for 'Those Without a Voice'

Madrid Archbishop Answers Franco

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Jan. 10 (WP)—Vicente Cardinal Enrique Y Tarancon, a leading advocate of political freedom in Spain, pledged yesterday that he will speak up for "those without a voice" to defend their legitimate aspirations, as he was sworn in as the new archbishop of Madrid-Alcala.

It was clear that the 64-year-old cardinal's address to the people of his new diocese, Spain's most populous and most politically restive, was intended to be a reply to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's recent warning to the church to keep out of politics and to stop criticizing the regime's political, economic and social policies.

In recent months the church has taken a leading role in attacking the regime for continuing to deny civil rights and for putting industrial development ahead of social and economic benefits for the mass of Spanish workers and farmers.

The conflict between the church and the state is now a major schism, and it may become bitter. Things have gone so far that the regime has threatened to cancel its subsidy to the church, which amounts to around \$100 million a year.

The independent position of

the church was reiterated in the latest issue of *Ecologia*, which frequently expresses the views of the Spanish hierarchy. An editorial in the magazine bluntly rejected Gen. Franco's admonition to the church to stay out of "temporal matters."

Cardinal Tarancon, who was named to direct the diocese of Madrid-Alcala by Pope Paul VI last month in a major shake-up of the Spanish hierarchy, was less direct, but he left no doubt that he intends to use his position to

continue to press the church's demands for a better deal for Spain's poor.

"No one should be surprised that I should manifest my preference for the poor, that I should be the voice of those who are not heard," he said.

Before he was named by the Pope to Madrid-Alcala, he had been cardinal of Toledo and primate of Spain. His transfer meant an upgrading of Madrid, which is the center of all major church activities in Spain.

Nonsmokers Get a Warning On the Danger of Cigarettes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Recognizing that Americans continue to smoke despite the higher risk of cancer, heart attacks and lung diseases, the U.S. surgeon-general said today that new efforts must be encouraged to develop safer cigarettes.

The health hazard may not be limited to smokers, the Public Health Service added in a 22-page report to Congress.

Nonsmokers in a smoke-filled room may be exposed to carbon monoxide levels exceeding some local air-pollution limits, the report said, and especially

threatening to persons already suffering from chronic bronchitis, pulmonary and coronary diseases.

"We must continue to encourage cessation as the only certain way to protect both the individual and society from the harmful effects of smoking," Surgeon-General Jesse L. Steinfeld said.

"We must also, however, work towards reducing the dangers of smoking for those who have not quit by developing less hazardous cigarettes and encouraging less hazardous ways of smoking," he added.

The report, the fifth in a series since the first 1964 surgeon-general's report linked cigarette smoking to disease and premature death, recommended that primary emphasis in developing a safer cigarette be aimed at reducing carbon monoxide, nicotine and tar.

Hearings Are Scheduled
Sen. Frank Moss, D., Utah, immediately announced that his Senate Commerce subcommittee will hold hearings Feb. 1, 3 and 10 to consider legislation setting tar and nicotine limits.

"This report unequivocally confirms... that the next logical step is the setting of maximum limits of tar and nicotine," he said. He added that Canadian studies have shown that reduction of those substances generally reduces the level of carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke.

Health Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, in a letter accompanying the new smoking report, told Congress his department supports regulatory efforts by the Federal Trade Commission to require health warnings in cigarette advertising along with listings of each brand's tar and nicotine content. Printed health warnings now are required on cigarette packages.

"Should these efforts fail, however, we would return to our previous recommendations that this should be accomplished through legislative action," he said.

The report said carbon monoxide, nicotine and tar are "most likely to contribute to the health hazards of smoking." Removal of six other substances described as probable contributors should be given second priority, it said, before efforts are made to reduce several other compounds considered suspected contributors.

The report noted disagreement (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mujibur Returns To Dacca, Vows A Separate State

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Bengali leader, received a tumultuous, triumphant welcome from a crowd of half a million people today as he returned to his native land for the first time since he was arrested nine and one-half months ago.

The exultant crowd of Bengalis showered Sheikh Mujibur with flowers and chanted "Jai Bangla" (Victory for Bengal) as he stepped from the British Royal Air Force Comet jet that had brought him from London via New Delhi. The sheikh, looking tired but elated by this reception, later said, at an enormous rally at the Dacca racecourse: "My life's goal has been fulfilled. My Bengal is independent." As he spoke the words, his voice broke with emotion.

Sheikh Mujibur told his audience that Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's last words to him before his release were: "Try to keep Pakistan together if there is any way."

"I said nothing," the sheikh recalled. "But now I say to you Bengal is independent, and let the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh live happily. The unity of the country is ended."

Until his release in the early hours Saturday, Sheikh Mujibur had been imprisoned in West Pakistan on charges of treason.

Standing today in the bright sun, the sheikh appealed to his audience not to seek revenge for the three million Bengalis he said had been murdered by the Pakistani Army during the nine-month independence struggle, climaxing by India's victory in a two-year war that converted East Pakistan into Bangladesh.

"Forgive them," he shouted to the crowd. "Today I do not want revenge from anybody. There should not be any more killing."

"Live Together"
"The Bengal that will smile, sing and be happy is my Bengal. Everyone in Bengal is now a Bengali and we must live together," he said.

His appeal was thought to be directed to the problem of the two million Biharis, the non-Bengali immigrants from India who sided with the Pakistani Army.

Although it was estimated that there were half a million people at the racecourse and another 100,000 lining the mile-and-a-half route there from the airport, the crowd was smaller than on several occasions in the past when Sheikh Mujibur spoke.

Many Bengalis believed that the size of the crowd reflected the enormous death and destruction caused by the war. Many Dacca residents have still not returned from their home villages, to which they fled during the war.

As the flower-bedecked truck on which Sheikh Mujibur rode slowly through the crowd, there were long rhythmic chants of "Sheikh Mujibur Zindabad" (Long live Sheikh Mujibur).

"A new nation has come upon the earth, Bangladesh, Bangladesh!" thousands of voices yelled in unison. "A new law has come to the world, Mujibism, Mujibism!"

Many excited spectators tried to touch their leader and some who managed to break through (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Plans No Ties With Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)

—The White House said today it has no plans now to recognize Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan.

"When asked if the administration intended to recognize the war-torn country, deputy White House press secretary Gerald Warren said, 'Our position on this and on any recognition of Bangladesh is unchanged. We do not have any plans to recognize Bangladesh at this time.'"

He said that "the matter of humanitarian aid to the entire area is under consideration, but no decisions have been made."

Bahrain Rejects U.S. Control Of Naval Base Used by British

BAHRAIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—Bahrain said yesterday it will not permit the United States to take over a British naval base recently vacated by the Royal Navy.

A statement issued at a news conference called by Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Khalifa said Bahrain "regretted" the way the American press had handled and "exaggerated" the subject of relations between the United States and Bahrain.

It stressed there were no "secret agreements or treaties" between

Klein Denies That Kissinger Lied on India Policy Consistent, Nixon Aide Insists

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The Nixon administration, concerned over charges that it lied to the American public during the recent India-Pakistan war, denied yesterday that any "credibility gap" existed and charged some members of the news media with libeling Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs.

Herbert C. Klein, the White House communications director, said in an interview on the Columbia Broadcasting television program "Face the Nation" that charges that "imply a variance in public policy" were unfounded.

"These allegations conveyed by the news media and expressed by a Democratic presidential hopeful, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, have stemmed from the revelations of secret White House strategy sessions made public last week by the syndicated columnist Jack Anderson."

Mr. Anderson wrote in his Sunday column that the administration had not told the truth on its policy toward India and Pakistan.

"If presidential adviser Henry Kissinger had not lied to the press in his December background briefing on the Asia war, there would have been no story for us to write. The documents would simply have confirmed what the public had already been told," he said.

Briefing Cited
"Instead, the White House chose to mislead the public flagrantly," Kissinger said the administration was not anti-India, misrepresentation that must have been obvious to both India, Pakistan and the allies of both. The secret papers prove that the administration was militantly anti-India," he said.

Mr. Anderson was referring to an hour-long session held by Mr. Kissinger on Dec. 7 with the press in which the administration's then apparent pro-Pakistan policy, underscored by its actions in the United Nations Security Council to get a vote forcing India to end its attack on East Pakistan. The effort was thwarted by the Soviet veto.

Mr. Kissinger, in that briefing, said that "there have been some comments that the administration is anti-India. This is totally inaccurate."

He then went on to list actions taken by the United States in support of India, adding that "therefore, when we have differed with India, as we have in recent weeks, we do so with great sadness and with great disappointment."

On the fighting in East Pakistan, Mr. Kissinger said:

"This country, which in many respects has had a love affair with India, only with enormous pain, accept the fact that military action was taken in our view without adequate cause, and if we express this opinion in the United Nations, we do not do so because we want to support one particular point of view on the subcontinent."

In the secret White House ses-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

For Political Reasons

U.S. Said to Suggest NATO Raise Offer for Base on Malta

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (WP)—The United States is prepared to propose that its NATO allies increase their joint offer for the British base at Malta by about \$4 million, it was learned today.

President Nixon himself, according to informed diplomats here, is said to be concerned about the possible loss of the base, largely because of its international political repercussions rather than for its military value. The President, it is understood, is now taking an active role in shaping the American position.

Washington has not formally urged its partners to expand the rental offer nor has it firmly decided on this step. There is profound respect for the British view that it is difficult to do business with Premier Dom Mintoff, of Malta, and that a bigger proposition would simply whet his appetite.

The issue, essentially one of bargaining tactics, is due to be thrashed out at Brussels tomorrow at a private meeting of the Atlantic Council. Despite the hard and pessimistic British line, diplomats here believe the odds slightly favor a NATO bid to up the ante.

No Announcement
The council, consisting of the member states' permanent NATO representatives, does not plan to announce its decision and will likely limit itself to a bland communiqué urging that negotiations between Mr. Mintoff and the British continue.

If the allies agree, the Maltese will simply be sounded out on the prospects of clinching a deal for an annual rental of about \$13.5 million.

This sum is \$4 million higher than the present NATO offer of \$9.5 million. Mr. Mintoff has been asking for \$18 million and the wide gap has led to the deadlock. As a result, the Maltese premier has given the British until Saturday to clear out. The suggested compromise is almost halfway between the two public positions.

The Americans, British and other NATO partners are said to agree that Malta is not of prime military importance. Instead, it is described as a "military convenience," particularly the facility it offers reconnaissance planes for spotting the movements of Soviet vessels in the Mediterranean.

The United States and others,



DEATH OF A QUEEN—The former ocean liner Queen Elizabeth lying capsized in Hong Kong Harbor yesterday.

Ex-Queen Elizabeth Capsizes, Still Burns

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Jan. 10.—The former liner Queen Elizabeth capsized today 34 hours after the outbreak of a major fire aboard it. The port side and part of the twin funnels were still above water, however.

"She is probably resting on the seabed," a senior harbor official said.

"She has a beam of 138 feet and she is in a depth of 57 feet, so she will probably stay where she is."

"I am afraid that this is the end of her," he added.

The liner, renamed the Seawise University, was to go back into service later this year as a combination cruise ship and floating campus for Chapman College of Orange, Calif.

When the fire began yesterday, it spread rapidly through all 11 decks.

The blaze turned the 1,081-foot, 83,600-ton liner into a hulk of twisted metal, fit for the scrap heap only, before the vessel turned slowly on its starboard side.

The fire still raged in the parts which remained above the waterline.

The director of the Hong Kong Marine Department ordered an inquiry into the fire, which could result in the largest insurance loss in maritime history.

Of 2,000 workmen aboard the vessel when the fire started, 14 were injured by the blaze or in abandoning the ship.

Dining room steward Kung Shui-woo said he believed the fire started between A and B Decks, but he had no idea what

caused it. Because of the ship's size, it was as much as an hour before some men working below decks knew it was on fire.

"The people aboard were not frightened by the fire at first, because there were a number of small scattered fires," Mr. Kung said. "When we saw the captain preparing to leave the ship with documents we knew the fire was serious."

"I asked permission to leave the ship. He told us to do so."

The liner, launched in 1959, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

For First Time, Reds Fire A SAM From Site in Laos

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Jan. 10.—American sources disclosed today that for the first time in the Indochina war, U.S. planes bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail have been fired on by a Communist missile in Laos.

This, one official said, was only part of the "extraordinary measures" the Hanoi forces are taking to beef up the anti-aircraft defenses of the trail and of positions even farther inside Laos.

The firing of the Russian-built SAM missile took place this morning in the area of the Mu Gia Pass. The missile was fired at a U.S. Air Force F-4 Phantom jet on a bombing mission. The Phantom took evasive action and escaped, authorities said.

American jets firing Shrike missiles, which home in on radar signals, blasted the SAM site shortly after the missile was fired at the Phantom.

Border Ill-Defined

American sources said there was no doubt that the SAM was fired from inside Laos although the border in the Mu Gia area is poorly defined.

These sources said that aerial photos a few days ago disclosed a Communist convoy of radar vans and missile-bearing trucks in the Mu Gia Pass.

"We saw it cross the pass and then we lost it," one source said. "Then it showed up today with a bang."

Air Force intelligence people had evidently decided to let the SAM convoy pass through the pass unhindered. It was hoped that by tracking the convoys, American forces might spot other missile sites. Officers would not say if the tactic had worked.

In the course of the war many planes flying in Laos have been fired on by SAMs but the missile sites themselves were all inside North Vietnam.

Areas of the Ho Chi Minh Trail

Radar Site Is Attacked

(Continued from Page 1)

ground forces stormed the position Friday. Soviet-built tanks were being used in the battle, the source said.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command announced in Saigon today that 154,000 American troops remain in Vietnam—a reduction of 3,000 from the previous week and the lowest number in the war zone in 6-1/2 years.

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The United States is training an elite force of Cambodians for unconventional anti-guerrilla operations in the countryside, American Embassy officials said here today.

The 350-man force—to be paid and equipped by the United States—has been undergoing a five-month special training program given by American officers and is scheduled to be combat-ready by the middle of this year. The force will have its own officers instead of Americans and will be under the Phnom Penh high command.

In Washington, however, a State Department spokesman said he could not confirm reports that the United States is training Cambodian guerrillas directly, but said that U.S. military assistance, supplies and equipment are being used in the training of Cambodians in Thailand by Thai instructors.

Humphrey in Race, Vows to 'End the War'

Enters Pennsylvania Primary, April 25

(Continued from Page 1)

fighting water pollution, and giving each American family proper housing, food, health and education.

This afternoon, Sen. Humphrey flew to Florida to engage in that state's March 14 primary. Most of the other candidates already are entered in Florida, as they are in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

With campaigning in Florida already under way, Mayor Lindsay accused the Nixon administration yesterday of hesitating to send jets to Israel while being obsessed with "the senseless war" in Vietnam.

Mr. Lindsay, speaking before the Zionist Organization of America, said:

"There are still politicians who call it inconsistent to oppose Saigon's war, but to fight for Israel's freedom. They mock our logic and our loyalty and ask us, 'What's the difference?'"

The difference, Mr. Lindsay said, "is the difference between democracy and dictatorship."

In Boston, Mayor Lindsay's campaign manager said Mr. Lindsay would announce Thursday his entry in the April 25 Massachusetts Democratic primary.

Rep. Chisholm, appearing yesterday at Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Fla., said she was "running on integrity and leadership" and was a serious candidate.

Rep. Paul M. McCloskey Jr., a California liberal who is challenging President Nixon for the Republican nomination, said he will drop out of the contest if he makes a poor showing in New Hampshire's primary. But an Ohio conservative Republican, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, said he would try again in Florida, no matter how he does in New Hampshire.

Nonsmokers Get Warning

(Continued from Page 1)

among scientists, however, as to whether lower-nicotine cigarettes actually would curb smoking diseases.

"An alternative point of view held by some is that smoking behavior is a response to the need to reach a certain nicotine level and that lowering the amount of nicotine available from a cigarette results in an increase in the number of cigarettes smoked, the depth of inhalation or the number of puffs in order to maintain an accustomed level," the report said. "Such an increase in smoking might result in an increased inhalation of other hazardous substances."

In the first attempt at examining the effects of cigarette smoke on nonsmokers, the report said persons in a smoke-filled room may be exposed to carbon monoxide levels of 20 to 30 parts per million.

"The presence of such levels indicates that the effect of exposure to carbon monoxide may, on occasion, depending upon the length of exposure, be sufficient to be harmful to the health of an exposed person," it said. "This would be particularly significant for people who are already suffering from chronic bronchopulmonary disease and coronary heart disease."

U.S. Suggests Malta Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

Standards. Of the present NATO offer, the British share is figured at about \$4.4 million; the United States \$3.5 million; West Germany and Italy, one million pounds, and about \$800,000 from Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands combined.

If the bid is raised, the United States expects that the increase will be shared out in roughly the same proportions.

President Nixon's forthcoming trips to Peking and Moscow are understood to be another factor in Washington's concern. Departure of the British from Malta, it is feared, would be seen as another sign of Western weakness.

Today, the Maltese archbishop, Michael Gonzi, met here with Prime Minister Edward Heath, Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Lord Carrington, the Defense Secretary.

British sources reported that the archbishop had no negotiating powers nor could he put forward any new plan. Mr. Heath, in turn, reviewed the tortuous negotiations with Mr. Mintoff and said the British now sought only an orderly withdrawal with the cooperation of Maltese authorities.

New Message

Meanwhile, in Valletta, Mr. Mintoff and his cabinet today studied another message from the British government as the withdrawal deadline approached.

The recent upsurge in contacts between the Maltese leader and Mr. Heath—three notes have been exchanged in the last 24 hours—is believed linked to Mr. Mintoff's Saturday deadline for the removal of the British military presence.

The British say it is impossible to meet the short notice to quit and observers guess that Mr. Mintoff is being urged to recognize the logistical and other difficulties and grant more time.

U.S. Warns of Speculation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A State Department spokesman today warned newsmen to be careful of speculating that the United States is considering contributing more funds to enable NATO to retain bases in Malta.

Department spokesman Charles Humphries declined to say what the U.S. position would be. "It is difficult to assess these negotiations, given the fact that the British are conducting them," he said.

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SHERATON HOTELS AND MOTOR INNS A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF ITC



TRIUMPH—Dimitri Shostakovich, 65, (left) greeted by orchestra after the first performance of his 15th Symphony in Moscow Saturday. Son, Maxim (right, foreground), conducted. The audience applauded and shouted its approval for nearly 10 minutes as the composer kissed his son and shook hands with the musicians.

From EEC Headquarters in Brussels

U.S. Panel Seeks Data on Value-Added Tax

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The Nixon administration has revived its interest in a value-added tax, according to Rep. John W. Byrnes, of Wisconsin, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

A value-added tax is a type of national sales tax that is widely applied in Western Europe. At least in the introductory phase, the tax produces some upward pressure on prices.

Rep. Byrnes was part of a group of Ways and Means Committee members invited by Common Market authorities to their capital to learn more about the way the bloc functions.

One of the points the committee was most interested in today was the way the value-added tax works in the European Community.

Detailed Questions

So detailed were the questions, informants said, that the community officials on tax for the discussions with the congressmen were unable to answer.

Hastily and somewhat embarrassed, the Brussels authorities arranged for an additional meeting with the Americans, this time with tax experts alone.

Forty-four of the 25 Ways and Means Committee members came along for the week-long European trip, the first the committee has ever made outside the United States. Chairman Wilbur Mills bowed out at the last minute, pleading a back ailment.

The second ranking Democrat, Al Ullman, from Oregon, is leading the group.

The committee spent three days in Paris before arriving in Brussels last night.

Speaking to a newsmen after today's closed meetings, Rep. Byrnes said the administration has taken a more active interest in the value-added tax over the last few months as a means both to raise new revenues and to equalize the terms of foreign competition.

Committee Committee

There has been speculation that the tax might be incorporated in the administration's revenue-sharing proposals to get more funds to cities and local administrations.

No tax measures can be enacted without first running the gamut of the Ways and Means Committee.

Sheikh Mujibur had long been the overwhelming favorite of the 75 million Bengalis. The Awami League party, of which he is president, won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan in the National Assembly elections in December, 1970.

When the sheikh demanded autonomy for the eastern wing-home rule in all matters except defense and foreign relations—Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan first postponed the National Assembly meeting and then, on March 25, sent his army to crush the Bengalis. A guerrilla war broke out and 10 million Bengalis fled to India.

Sheikh Mujibur, 61, who is tall for a Bengali, was affectionately hailed today as *bangabandhu*, or friend of Bengal.

The first man to greet Sheikh Mujibur as he landed at 1:45 p.m. was a bearded guerrilla leader known as Kahrur, who was dressed in army fatigues and wore two pistols strapped to his hips.

Thousands of people then rushed to greet the sheikh. The East Bengal Regiment to enquire the sheikh, and he was unable to descend from the plane for 10 minutes.

Wiping flower petals from his head, Sheikh Mujibur inspected an honor guard of the Bangladesh Army, Navy and Air Force, services which did not even exist when he was arrested in March.

U.S. Aide's Greeting

The sheikh greeted the members of Dacca's diplomatic corps, although only India and Bhutan have recognized Bangladesh and have official representatives here.

Despite the host relations between the United States and the Bengalis, the American consul, Hubert Sprick, bowed slightly as he shook hands with the Bengali leader, saying: "Welcome back to Dacca."

Sheikh Mujibur smiled broadly and replied: "Thank you very much, Mr. Sprick said that he had

minute, pleading a back ailment.

The second ranking Democrat, Al Ullman, from Oregon, is leading the group.

The committee spent three days in Paris before arriving in Brussels last night.

Speaking to a newsmen after today's closed meetings, Rep. Byrnes said the administration has taken a more active interest in the value-added tax over the last few months as a means both to raise new revenues and to equalize the terms of foreign competition.

Committee Committee

There has been speculation that the tax might be incorporated in the administration's revenue-sharing proposals to get more funds to cities and local administrations.

No tax measures can be enacted without first running the gamut of the Ways and Means Committee.

Sheikh Mujibur had long been the overwhelming favorite of the 75 million Bengalis. The Awami League party, of which he is president, won 167 of the 169 seats allotted to East Pakistan in the National Assembly elections in December, 1970.

When the sheikh demanded autonomy for the eastern wing-home rule in all matters except defense and foreign relations—Pakistan President Mohammed Yahya Khan first postponed the National Assembly meeting and then, on March 25, sent his army to crush the Bengalis. A guerrilla war broke out and 10 million Bengalis fled to India.

Sheikh Mujibur, 61, who is tall for a Bengali, was affectionately hailed today as *bangabandhu*, or friend of Bengal.

The first man to greet Sheikh Mujibur as he landed at 1:45 p.m. was a bearded guerrilla leader known as Kahrur, who was dressed in army fatigues and wore two pistols strapped to his hips.

Thousands of people then rushed to greet the sheikh. The East Bengal Regiment to enquire the sheikh, and he was unable to descend from the plane for 10 minutes.

Wiping flower petals from his head, Sheikh Mujibur inspected an honor guard of the Bangladesh Army, Navy and Air Force, services which did not even exist when he was arrested in March.

U.S. Aide's Greeting

The sheikh greeted the members of Dacca's diplomatic corps, although only India and Bhutan have recognized Bangladesh and have official representatives here.

Despite the host relations between the United States and the Bengalis, the American consul, Hubert Sprick, bowed slightly as he shook hands with the Bengali leader, saying: "Welcome back to Dacca."

Sheikh Mujibur smiled broadly and replied: "Thank you very much, Mr. Sprick said that he had

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Pakistan Boycotts Session

Delegation From Bangladesh Disrupts Afro-Asian Meeting

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The presence of a four-man delegation from Bangladesh created chaos today in the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, leading to a boycott of the opening session by the delegation of Pakistan.

The organizers of the Afro-Asian conference, the first since 1955, had been striving to prevent the controversy over Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, from diverting the meeting from its agenda of attacks on "neocolonialism and world imperialism"—meaning mainly the United States.

The issue of recognition of the Bangladesh delegation was turned over to the conference's organizational committee. But the Bangladesh representatives were present and the Pakistanis were absent at the four-day meeting opened in the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization.

Drive for Recognition

"This is the first international conference we are attending since liberation and we intend to do our best to be recognized," a member of the Bangladesh group, Mulla Jaluddin, asserted today.

The boycott by Pakistan was explained by the chief of the country's delegation, Mahmud Ali. "We are not against the representation of East Pakistan, but the situation brought about by force cannot be recognized by the member states of this organization."

The revolutionary regime of Libya, which has sided strongly with Moscow, West Pakistan, in the conflict, has vowed to withdraw from the Afro-Asian conference if the Bangladesh delegation is recognized.

An editorial in the Cairo daily Al-Ahram underlined the dilemma raised by the Bangladesh dispute. Conceding the general principle of self-determination, the editorial stressed, however, that secession violates the "principle of respecting territorial integrity."

Sadat, Brezhnev Messages

The conference, scheduled to be attended by 63 delegations, was opened by Egypt's premier, Mahmud Fawzi. Messages from President Anwar Sadat, Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, and others were read at the opening session.

Mr. Sadat condemned U.S. intervention in Southeast Asia and "Zionist-imperialist plots" against the Arabs. He declared the "firm

been invited in his personal capacity and that his attendance did not have political significance.

(Although Mr. Spivack met Sheikh Mujibur at the Dacca airport, U.S. Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating was not among the diplomats who welcomed the sheikh during his two-hour 30-minute stopover in New Delhi earlier in the day, Sydney H. Schanberg of The New York Times reported from the Indian capital.

Mr. Schanberg wrote that it was understood that Mr. Keating had received instructions from Washington to abstain from Indian ceremonies in honor of the sheikh.

(Sheikh Mujibur told cheering Indian throngs that his country and theirs would be "bound in eternal friendship as brothers." The Times man reported.

He said his stopover was "the least I can do to pay personal tribute to the best friends of my people." Mr. Schanberg wrote.

(Sheikh Mujibur and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who had never met before, filled the air with praise of each other and their respective peoples, as they went happily from airport ceremony to public rally to motorcade to talks at the presidential palace and finally back to the airport for goodbyes, Mr. Schanberg reported.

(He said that as they rode together in the motorcade to the sheikh—cheered by thousands of shouting Indians who lined the eight-mile route in the winter cold—a small plane flying low overhead showered them with rose petals.)

Mr. Keating said that the secret papers referred to meetings taking place "at the time that the Indians were going forward." Heavy fighting broke out on Dec. 3, and the secret meetings were on Dec. 3, 4, and 6.

"I've read a number of interpretations of the papers which imply that there is a variance in public policy. I have also read what I consider to be lies against Dr. Henry Kissinger, accusing him of lying. I think anyone who looks carefully at these papers will know, first of all, that he was explaining the policy, and I would say it was the same publicly as privately," Mr. Klein said.

"Secondly, I'd like to say that I think that it's time that we have more recognition of the fact that Dr. Kissinger is one of the outstanding people we have in this government who renders a great public service, and if the press really felt that he was distorting things, they wouldn't use him as the principal source of trying to get additional information on any major policy," he said.

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determination" of Egypt to liberate Israel-occupied land "at any cost and whatever the sacrifice."

Mr. Brezhnev's message vowed continuing Russian support of the Arab people "against the Israeli aggressor and its overseas supporters."

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held its first meeting in Cairo in December, 1957.

The largest of the Asian countries, China, is not participating in this conference, continuing a boycott begun in a dispute over whether the Soviet Union qualified as an Afro-Asian country.

The issue of recognition of the Bangladesh delegation was turned over to the conference's organizational committee. But the Bangladesh representatives were present and the Pakistanis were absent at the four-day meeting opened in the headquarters of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's political organization.

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Supreme Court to Let Stand Democrats' New Vote Formula

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A reform formula which will enhance the voting power of small states when the Democrats select their presidential candidate at the national convention in July won Supreme Court clearance today.

Without comment, the court let stand a federal appeals court ruling which overturned a district judge's decision against the new Democratic National Committee procedure for apportioning the 3,016 convention votes among the states.

A group of Democrats from some large states which would lose delegates under the new system sued on grounds the new

formula violated one-man, one-vote rulings of the court.

The Democratic convention delegate apportionment formula was worked out by a reform commission headed by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., as an aftermath to the controversy and violence that surrounded the party's 1968 convention in Chicago.

The court—sitting as a nine-man bench for the first time this term—took these other actions:

● Agreed to decide whether the Federal Communications Commission had authority to rule that large cable television systems must originate a substantial portion of their programming or end operations. The FCC appealed to the High Court after a federal appeals court struck down such a ruling last spring.

● Agreed to review a lower court ruling that it is unconstitutional for the government to deny visitor visas to foreigners who advocate the doctrine of world Communism. A three-judge panel had held that the refusal of a visa to a Belgian Marxist scholar, Ernest Mandel, to lecture in this country denied U.S. citizens opportunity to hear him and debate his views.

● Refused to interfere with lower court rulings that a group of labor unions on strike against the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner conducted an illegal secondary boycott when they struck against another Herald paper, the San Francisco Examiner, in 1968.

● Rejected a challenge to the right of the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild to represent 21 newspaper distributors for the Wilmington, Del., Morning News and Evening Journal.

● Refused to hear an appeal from imprisoned financier Lowell M. Bittell who was convicted of fraud in the operations of his once huge business empire.

Donald Duck A Peeping Tom? Disney Is Suing

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP).—The Walt Disney Productions company has gone into federal court here with a suit charging a comic book firm with trying to destroy it.

Hell Comics, in a comic book called *Air Pirates' Funnies*, is accused of turning such familiar characters as Mickey and Minnie Mouse into sex exhibitionists and Donald Duck into a peeping tom.

Disney denounced this as an assault on the "image of innocent delightfulness" in a "degrading, lewd and offensive manner" and asked \$435,000 in damages and an injunction against further use of the characters.

2 Police and 2 Negroes Killed In Shootout at Baton Rouge

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 10 (AP).—Two law enforcement officers and two young black demonstrators were killed in a burst of gunfire today when officers tried to clear a group of Negroes from a street.

Others were reported wounded in the disturbance and several were reported beaten, including two newsmen.

Maj. Fred Silman of the Sheriff's Department, who was in charge of deputies at the scene, gave this account of the incident:

A contingent of police and sheriff's officers was called to clear the street blocked by a group of blacks. When the police arrived, about 15 persons were in the street and about 200 on the sidewalks along either side.

Maj. Silman and another officer approached the line and spoke to the man who appeared to be the leader. "I told him they could have to move the cars from the street or we would call down the trucks to tow them away," he said.

While Devil

"He told me 'You white devil, her you or I are going to die today,'" Maj. Silman reported.

He said a group of blacks attacked him and the other deputy.

(4) Silman said at least two men standing nearby started waving at the deputies. Two men and two deputies were killed.

Chief Eddie Bauer, of the city police, who authorities said was ten in the fighting, was asked cause of the outbreak:

"Outsiders," he said, "allegedly shot Muslims from Chicago."

More than two hours after the rioting, the sidewalks were littered with spent shotgun shells. Ice patrolled the area and a helicopter circled overhead.

Officials said a unit of the Na-

ional Guard had been called to duty and the mayor proclaimed a 5 p.m. curfew and barred liquor sales and purchases of gasoline.

Mayor W.W. Dumas said, "The intention of these people was to come here to take over Baton Rouge. They are just not going to take over the city of Baton Rouge."

Mr. Dumas said the group had said they would march to city hall to meet him to discuss jobs and civil rights matters. He said four persons whom he identified as known agitators were arrested.

Recently foreigners have noticed that shop assistants and other Chinese with whom visitors come in contact have been especially friendly.

The description of Peking in the guide even mentions the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" as one of the epochal events of the century.

In its description of the Forbidden City, built during the Ming and Ching dynasties, the guide says the buildings are in the finest tradition of ancient Chinese architecture, "reflecting the wisdom and talents of the Chinese working people."

If added, within this Forbidden City for 500 years a succession of 14 emperors, by oppressing and exploiting working people, lived a life of extravagance and debauchery."

Ziegler Returns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, returning from an advance trip to China, said the visit to make arrangements for President Nixon's Peking summit meeting was highly successful.

The representatives of the People's Republic of China with whom we dealt could not have been more cooperative," he said.

A federal judge ignored pleas for a special sentence for Jan Krim Riggs, saying he did not believe Riggs was a threat to society, but that anyone who held a gun on a crew of an airplane should go to jail. Twenty years is the minimum sentence for air hijacking, for which the death sentence can be imposed.

Riggs was convicted last month of commandeering a Boeing-707 as it flew from Charleston, W.Va., to Newark, N.J., where he was disarmed and seized.



WELCOME HOME—Mrs. Nixon, escorted by President Nixon, welcomed by daughter Julie and son-in-law David Eisenhower Sunday night at Andrews Air Force Base.

Peking Issues English Guide For Visitors

PEKING, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—For the first time since the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1969, an English-language map and guide to Peking went on sale today.

The map, the description of Peking and an ideologically correct interpretation of its history are contained in an attractively produced folder bearing the words "Tourist Map of Peking."

Diplomats have noted that the publication's appearance could be a pointer only to the increasing number of official guests in Peking rather than an indication that Chinese authorities are preparing to open the tourist floodgates to one of the world's most beautiful and best-preserved cities.

Tourist parties virtually stopped during the Cultural Revolution and are still so rare that their arrival often merits a report in the People's Daily, the organ of the Chinese Communist party.

Four groups were growing in number up to the beginning of the Cultural Revolution in 1966, and some even came during this period of upheaval.

They stopped abruptly, however, after one or two incidents involving visitors and because of what one diplomat here described as "not a good atmosphere for tourists."

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Airliner Hijacker
Gets 20 Years in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—A 50-year-old disabled coal miner who hijacked an airliner last June 4 in an attempt to go to Israel because he allegedly feared impending doom in the United States, was sentenced Friday to 20 years in prison.

A federal judge ignored pleas for a special sentence for Jan Krim Riggs, saying he did not believe Riggs was a threat to society, but that anyone who held a gun on a crew of an airplane should go to jail. Twenty years is the minimum sentence for air hijacking, for which the death sentence can be imposed.

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Czechs Return GI
AWOL From Germany

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Czechoslovakia today returned a GI who went absent from his German-based unit almost three months ago, a U.S. Army spokesman said.

The spokesman said Spec-5 Fred Ben Rider, 23, a telephone operator assigned to the Army security agency detachment at Herzig, was returned to U.S. Army authorities this afternoon. He was last seen Oct. 21 near the Czechoslovak border.

Nixon to Give Foreign Policy Report in Feb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP).—President Nixon plans to deliver a major foreign policy report to Congress in early February before he departs on his China journey, the White House said today.

Mr. Nixon's top foreign policy adviser, Henry Kissinger, remained in San Clemente, Calif., this week to work on the report, which the White House said would be "a lengthy document."

Congress reconvenes Jan. 18 and Mr. Nixon will deliver his State of the Union message on Jan. 20.

China Trip Considered By Scheel

BONN, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The government confirmed today that Foreign Minister Walter Scheel was considering a trip to China sometime before the 1973 federal elections here.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said at a news conference that a Der Spiegel account published today outlining Mr. Scheel's thoughts "holds true."

However, the spokesman, Guido Brunner, dismissed an assertion by Der Spiegel that the Chinese government had notified Bonn of an interest in diplomatic relations. He said the assertion was "speculative."

Mr. Brunner added that the Chinese had made no official or unofficial approaches to West Germany in recent times in the subject of formal relations.

According to a senior cabinet official, West Germany is not in a great rush to formalize relations with China and would hardly feel free to do so until parliamentary ratification of its goodwill treaty with the Soviet Union is obtained. The final ratification vote is due in the Bundestag late in spring.

A Gun in 30% Of U.S. Homes, Survey Finds

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—A Life magazine survey reports that Americans are so afraid of crime that 30 percent keep a gun at home for protection.

The magazine said more than 43,000 readers sent in a questionnaire that appeared in its Nov. 19 issue. While not a scientific sample, Life said, the respondents closely match national population distribution.

The responses indicated that 78 percent of the readers sometimes feel unsafe in their own homes, 80 percent in big cities, 43 percent of families were crime victims last year, 41 percent say police protection is inadequate and 70 percent would be willing to pay higher taxes for better protection.

The magazine said the survey reported that people in suburbs and small cities were almost as fearful as big-city dwellers. Only in the smallest towns and rural areas did a majority say they felt safe on the streets, the magazine said.

War Hero Is Accused
Of Forging \$50 Check

ADA, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP).—An ex-marine who returned to a hero's welcome here in his home state after being acquitted of charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians, has been charged with forgery of a \$50 check.

Randall Herrod, 32, winner of the Silver Star, was charged Wednesday with second-degree forgery, police said. He is accused of forging the names of a high-school classmate, Keith Murray, and his mother on the check. He was released on \$500 bond.

Woman Heads U.K. Reds

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The British Communist party today revealed it has elected its first woman chairman, Mrs. Irene Swan, 39, a Scottish trade unionist. The party has fewer than 50,000 members in Britain.

Scores More May Be Forced to Shut

U.K. Coal Mine Strike Closes 17 Schools

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—Britain's country-wide coal strike forced closure of 17 English schools today and threatened to shut down scores more in Wales.

With very cold weather at hand, schools heated by coal needed to keep enough coal to prevent freezing of pipes during what appeared to be a protracted walkout by British miners.

The Shropshire County schools that shut down today reported enough fuel to keep boilers just above the frost level for a few weeks.

Similar shutdowns threatened 80 schools in the Rhondda Valley of Wales. County Durham on the Scottish border also said one-third of its schools heated by coal may have to close and pupils be transferred to oil and gas-heated buildings.

The government asked coal merchants throughout the nation to halve deliveries to customers. This was part of voluntary rationing requested to make sure any long strike will not deny coal-generated heat and electricity for those who need them most—the sick, aged and poor.

So far the strike has brought no pinch for most individual Britons and industries. The Central Electricity Generating Board said it has enough coal stocked up to last nearly eight weeks.

London's Society of Coal Merchants said, "There is enough for everyone."

Miners hoping for united support from other unions to help prolong their strike were disappointed today by offers of sympathy but little else.

The 200,000 coal miners abandoned the pits at midnight on Saturday after talks broke down over their demand for 11 percent pay hikes on basic salaries for coal-face workers of \$21 a week. The average British worker makes about \$20.

The National Coal Board, under government pressure to hold wage settlements down to a maximum of 8 percent, made a final offer of a 12 percent increase.

German Wage Pact

FRANKFURT, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Nearly 400,000 employees of West Germany's federal railways and post offices have accepted a 4 percent wage increase and a flat general raise of 30 marks per month.

The new pact, which was reached here today for West Germany's 195,000 postal workers and 200,000 railwaymen.

In the Ruhr, 10,000 steelworkers staged unofficial warning strikes today to protest the collapse of annual wage negotiations.

The most serious walkout was at the Hoesch plant in Dortmund. West Germany's second largest steel concern. There, 8,000 of the plant's 23,000 workers stopped work until noon. About 300 of the strikers demonstrated outside the plant's administrative offices, shouting for a 10 percent wage hike.

IG Metall Union has rejected a management offer of 8 percent increase to cover a 12-month period for the region's 230,000 steelworkers.

Shoe Store Blasted

BRISTOL, Jan. 10 (UPI).—British troops seized dozens of suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army today and discovered an apparent "bomb-making factory" in a series of raids, security spokesmen said.

Despite the discovery, a bomb planted by gunmen ripped through a downtown Belfast wholesale footwear store later in the day, touching off a fire that swept the building.

The gunmen gave employees of the firm, Robinson's, less than a minute to get out. "We had only just got clear when it went off," one employee said.

Time of rubble and shoes buried cars parked nearby, but caused no injuries. Troops cordoned off the area and firemen fought to prevent the flames from reaching the gasoline tanks of a nearby garage.

Bomb 'Factory'

Reading soldiers found what an army spokesman said was "evidently a bomb-making factory and perhaps an important IRA headquarters" in a garage among a number of houses searched in Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown district.

In the garage they found 32 detonators, timing devices, 19 small bombs and grenades, five pounds of gelignite, a bottle of acid and a home-made bassooka rocket, the spokesman said.

They also found three walkie-talkie radios, a printing device, empty bank cashbags and post office mailbags and the license plates of stolen cars, he said.

The soldiers arrested 32 suspects in the Andersonstown swoop, in another search through the Catholic New Lodge area and in Londonderry, the army said.

Ammunition Seized

They also seized detonators in the New Lodge area and gelignite and more than 200 rounds of ammunition, much of it armor-piercing, in a building on Belfast's Ligoniel outskirts, the spokesman said.

Across the border in the Irish Republic, a quarry near Carrick-

Suit Challenges
Constitutionality
Of AEC Roles

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Six environmental organizations have filed a lawsuit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of legislation giving the Atomic Energy Commission authority both to promote and regulate the nuclear industry.

The plaintiffs asked the federal district court in the District of Columbia last week to order the commission to give up one of its two "conflicting functions."

In addition, the plaintiffs requested the court to issue a temporary injunction forbidding the AEC to license the construction or operation of any new civilian nuclear energy plants until the case is settled.

Such an injunction, if granted, could stop the AEC's review of 24 applications for permits covering construction of 39 proposed nuclear power plant units. The commission already has issued 37 permits to build 52 nuclear power units which also could be affected if the court agreed to the unconstitutionality of the AEC's dual authority.

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ADA, Okla., Jan. 10 (AP).—An ex-marine who returned to a hero's welcome here in his home state after being acquitted of charges of murdering Vietnamese civilians, has been charged with forgery of a \$50 check.

Randall Herrod, 32, winner of the Silver Star, was charged Wednesday with second-degree forgery, police said. He is accused of forging the names of a high-school classmate, Keith Murray, and his mother on the check. He was released on \$500 bond.

Woman Heads U.K. Reds

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP).—The British Communist party today revealed it has elected its first woman chairman, Mrs. Irene Swan, 39, a Scottish trade unionist. The party has fewer than 50,000 members in Britain.

British Arrest 32 in Belfast; Find Bomb-Making Factory

BRISTOL, Jan. 10 (UPI).—British troops seized dozens of suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army today and discovered an apparent "bomb-making factory" in a series of raids, security spokesmen said.

Despite the discovery, a bomb planted by gunmen ripped through a downtown Belfast wholesale footwear store later in the day, touching off a fire that swept the building.

The gunmen gave employees of the firm, Robinson's, less than a minute to get out. "We had only just got clear when it went off," one employee said.

Time of rubble and shoes buried cars parked nearby, but caused no injuries. Troops cordoned off the area and firemen fought to prevent the flames from reaching the gasoline tanks of a nearby garage.

Bomb 'Factory'

Reading soldiers found what an army spokesman said was "evidently a bomb-making factory and perhaps an important IRA headquarters" in a garage among a number of houses searched in Belfast's Roman Catholic Andersonstown district.

In the garage they found 32 detonators, timing devices, 19 small bombs and grenades, five pounds of gelignite, a bottle of acid and a home-made bassooka rocket, the spokesman said.

They also found three walkie-talkie radios, a printing device, empty bank cashbags and post office mailbags and the license plates of stolen cars, he said.

The soldiers arrested 32 suspects in the Andersonstown swoop, in another search through the Catholic New Lodge area and in Londonderry, the army said.

Ammunition Seized

They also seized detonators in the New Lodge area and gelignite and more than 200 rounds of ammunition, much of it armor-piercing, in a building on Belfast's Ligoniel outskirts, the spokesman said.

Across the border in the Irish Republic, a quarry near Carrick-

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Hughes, the Recluse

The retirement from the public eye of Howard Hughes has been as melodramatic, if not as conclusive, as that of Charles V. To be sure, the Hughes empire was neither Holy, Roman nor altogether an empire—but the same has been said of Charles's legacy. Howard Hughes holds the power of great wealth in a society which acknowledges such power, and he does so from behind a screen of security so close and so bizarre as to suggest an oriental potentate, with touches of the Wizard of Oz.

Consider: Apart from his role in the development of aircraft (which is disputable, but spectacular) and in the cinema (of which the same can be said), Howard Hughes once ruled a mighty air transportation company—TWA—and the results of that reign are still in litigation. His investments in Nevada (a state which is quite unusual among the 50 because of a thin population and an economy in which gambling plays a large part) make his influence there enormous, and create a situation among his upper-echelon employees that is distinctly Byzantine. Mr. Hughes has poured millions into medical research recently, and he says the bulk of his \$2.5 billion fortune will be devoted to that purpose after his death. An impending "autobiography" has involved him in a further tangle with two very reputable houses, one a major publishing firm, the other a magazine of wide circulation.

With all of this, Mr. Hughes has led a life of such secrecy for so many years that

there were disputes about whether he actually was still in existence, and if so, in what physical and mental condition. His telephone conversation, across a continent from the Bahamas to Los Angeles, helped resolve many of these doubts—but it is notable that a scientific test of his voice was made, checked against earlier records, to determine whether it was actually Howard Hughes who spoke.

Mr. Hughes said he was neither happy nor content, despite his wealth, because of all the impediments to his freedom imposed by litigation, rumor and public discussion. As a moral on the contribution of wealth to the good life, this admission is interesting. It also suggests that while modern capitalism permits the accumulation by one man of the startling amount of two and a half billions (admittedly Mr. Hughes started from a very strong financial base), it does not allow untrammelled enjoyment of it, or the free exercise of the power it entails. Howard Hughes never institutionalized himself, although his wealth spawned many corporate institutions. He did not conform to the norms of great wealth in that respect, and thus encountered resentment, lawsuits and a public curiosity that consumes whatever joys life may still hold for him. He is an aberrant capitalist, not in terms of good or bad, but simply in difference. Mr. Hughes has just too much money to be accorded the right to private idiosyncrasies on his scale.

Summitry

In his second press conference in office, President Nixon (speaking of the Kremlin) endorsed—unexceptionably—"a well prepared summit meeting, where we have on the table the various differences that we have on which we can perhaps make progress." It was only "instant summitry"—an evident reference to the quickly arranged Johnson-Kosygin summit at Glassboro in 1967—that he opposed. But later, his own forthcoming summit in Peking and Moscow were arranged, and Mr. Nixon began speaking regularly of his desire to bring a "generation of peace," the phrase which Winston Churchill had introduced into the vocabulary of summitry back in 1953. By this January 2, Mr. Nixon was saying to CBS: "Summits which are held for the sake of having summits are a very bad idea, but when you are dealing with governments which have basically one-man rule... then for the major decisions summitry sometimes becomes a necessity."

In fact, evidently anticipating charges of returning from Peking with no important agreements in hand, Mr. Nixon has already undertaken to trim some of his rhetoric and to describe that trip in terms that will help keep a credibility gap from opening. The fact of the trip ("the greatest surprise in history") he has exploited widely—we wonder if any other President would do otherwise. But he told Time its benefits might not be apparent for "five, 10 or 15 years," adding in his CBS interview that its major purpose was to set up "that long dialogue which may avert what would otherwise be an inevitable clash." We entirely agree that the setting up of a dialogue with Peking is essential, and fully deserving of a presidential launching. Our questions go to the way it is being done.

The other day we expressed our suspicion that Mr. Nixon's tilt toward Pakistan, otherwise hard to fathom, was owed at least in part to his wish to bolster his image in Peking as a firm, tough operator in Asia. Dan Rather of CBS raised a further point, asking Mr. Nixon if, by going to Peking (and Moscow) in an election year, he might be under such pressure for an electoral coup that he would lose "bargaining advantage." The President assured his audience that this would not be the case, insisting that "the wrong kind of agreement" with Peking (or Moscow) "would not be worth making." But the denial does not finish off the doubt.

We do not mean in the slightest to hint that Mr. Nixon will put party over nation at the summit. It is, however, reckless to ignore that by the timing of his trip he

has complicated both his diplomatic mission and his presentation of it to the American public.

Knowing that Mr. Nixon is up for reelection and, furthermore, that he is running on a "generation of peace" slogan, will Mr. Chou and Mr. Brezhnev be able to resist a temptation to try to squeeze more out of him than might have been available in a non-campaign year? The question may have more relevance to the summit in Moscow, since there, Mr. Nixon reports, the agenda goes beyond "dialogue" to the negotiating of specific agreements: "Possibly the Middle East, possibly arms limitation, certainly trade and other areas," he told CBS. In particular, the President has all but promised to return from Moscow with a SALT agreement. The Russians can read his political situation as well as anyone. Both countries "need" a SALT agreement but Mr. Nixon may need it to a degree unique to him.

The Democrats, partly because of their own interest in arms control and partly because of their own traditional political vulnerabilities, may be poorly placed to charge a Republican President with having concluded a bad SALT agreement. But think for a moment of what the Democrats might say if Mr. Nixon came home without an agreement. The President could claim that his disappointment was proof that he had put nation over party. Would that—borrow a phrase from Mr. Nixon—"play?"

In summits so irregularly spaced as they have been since World War II, perhaps it is inevitable that public hopes would build up whenever one was scheduled and that the mere scheduling of one would set off diplomatic and political tremors feeding upon the event itself. But there has been entirely too little public discussion of the special problems caused by the fact—and we recognize it is a fact—that two summits, both in their way extremely important, have been scheduled in this election year; that both meetings were announced far in advance and with extraordinary fanfare; and that this long lead time in itself inevitably introduces the opportunity to exert heavy pressure on the party (in this case the United States) which has the largest domestic political stakes in the results. In the best of all possible worlds, summits would become so common as to be defused of the various booby traps which invariably attach to them now. They would become what Harold Macmillan once spoke out for: a "chain of peaks." But that is precisely what we are not being offered now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Mujibur's Return

Mr. Heath has explained to Sheikh Mujibur the criteria by which Britain recognizes foreign states and their governments. There must be some sort of viable entity and the government must enjoy popular support and be in command of law and order. At present, Bangladesh, the state-to-be, is dependent on Indian arms for such public order as exists.

The sheikh has been outside his country and out of the world for nine months. He has yet to test whether his authority will be as great as his popularity. His ability to lead an independence movement is undoubted. What has still to be proved is that he can govern and administer. That will be seen only after his return to Dacca.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 11, 1897

PARIS—The growing popularity of football in France, which received so great an impetus from the presentation of the Herald Championship Cup, was apparent yesterday when the first championship match was played at Vincennes. Not only was the assemblage of spectators, mostly French, the largest ever seen at a football match in this country, but there were in the aggregate thousands of persons looking on with keen interest at the other matches played in the same park.

Fifty Years Ago

January 11, 1923

DUBLIN—Dail Eireann has elected Mr. Arthur Griffith as the new President of the Irish Republic in succession to Mr. De Valera. With a cabinet of his own choosing, he is now free to proceed to the establishment of the Free State provided for in the Treaty he negotiated with Mr. Lloyd George and to submit the completed project to the Irish people and let them decide between it and the Republic to which the DeValerists gave such fanatical service and emotion yesterday.



Tilt: The Machine Stops

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The fascination of Jack Anderson's papers lies less in their substance than in the decisional process they disclose. President Nixon's bias in the India-Pakistan crisis had hardly been a secret. But no outsider heretofore has had such an authentic glimpse of the way this President's foreign policy is made and carried out.

The flavor is of some ancient Oriental court. Deep in the inner recesses of the palace the map-proachable potentate draws up his edicts. A grand vizier emerges periodically and proclaims them to the other courtiers. If anyone asks a question, the grand vizier warns him to be less curious or he may lose his head. What is so striking about these records of top-level meetings is that, evidently, only one of the participants has access to the President. Again and again, Henry Kissinger invokes the spirit of the absent god to shape or terminate a decision.

'Blaming Me'

"The President is blaming me. . . . Wait until I talk with the President. . . . He has just called me again." The phrases come from Kissinger, one after another. Most memorable of all was that brief but dispositive sentence: "He wants to tilt in favor of Pakistan."

Prof. Zbigniew Brzezinski of Columbia University, the foreign affairs scholar, was asked while visiting England what he thought was significant in the Anderson papers. They had left him with two main impressions, he said: President Nixon's remoteness from the decision-making process, and the importance of his personal biases in policy.

"Only one official is the link between the deliberative process

and the President," Brzezinski said. It appears, therefore, that the President "makes the decisions outside the deliberative process."

The Anderson papers do not tell us what may have been said at earlier conferences of the President, Kissinger and perhaps others. But the implication is certainly there, as Brzezinski says, that Nixon does not hear dissenting voices because they have no access to him.

Certainly no hint of dissent was tolerated in the meetings of which we have transcripts. Kissinger curtly rejected even the prudential suggestion that American policy be presented in a way that made it tilt less flamboyant.

Presidential isolation is a subject of which we heard much in the Johnson years. The danger is obvious. We all know, ourselves, how far our thoughts may stray from reality if we brood on a problem without the corrective of outside advice and discussion.

For a President, correction lies in some degree of openness to the machinery of government outside the White House—and to unofficial comment. If those channels are closed, policy is more likely to reflect personal bias, and so there is a link between Brzezinski's twin conclusions: That Richard Nixon is a remote President, even less reachable than Lyndon Johnson; and that personal relations play a greater role in his foreign policy than in that of any other President since World War II.

The India-Pakistan affair happens to illustrate the possible costs of such a closely held decisional process. One is that the American position will stray so far from reality that it will lose persuasiveness in the world. That

was really why the American ambassador in New Delhi, Kenneth Keating, called Secretary of State Rogers last month in protest at the official justifications being given for American policy. Keating is a realist and a loyal Republican who certainly did not want to argue with his President. His motive in speaking up was evidently a simple concern that the administration was injuring itself in telling Baron Münchhausen tales about American policy; as the Anderson paraphrase of his cable put it, U.S. credibility was suffering.

Serious Concern

But an even more serious concern is raised by the Keating cable and the whole record of American policy in the India-Pakistan affair. The possibility that the administration began to believe its own misrepresentations of the situation. That is always a risk of isolation.

One reason for favoring Pakistan over the months of crisis in 1971 was undoubtedly a desire, on the part of the President and Kissinger, to keep a united Pakistan in being as a balance to Indian power at the subcontinent. The unreality, the self-deception, lay in the notion that Yahya Khan was the means toward that end.

Yahya was a stupid and brutal man whose rigidity, destroyed Pakistan. It was only Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger who kept him afloat. Without their blind support the necessary political changes in Pakistan—the ones occurring now—might have come much sooner, perhaps even in time to avoid war. That is the price that may have to be paid for a cloistered, self-feeding policy mechanism in the White House.

Bernard Levin

From London:

The BBC got the worst of both worlds; they failed to contribute anything of real value to the Northern Ireland debate, and they incurred the hostility of the Establishment...

LONDON—Anthony Lewis's weekend column (JHT, Jan. 8-9) about the now-notorious BBC television program on Northern Ireland said many valuable things about free speech and the attitudes of some British politicians and newspaper editors. Nevertheless, I think there is still something to be said about the three-hour talkfest. What is perhaps the most interesting point has not been touched on at all in the public discussion that followed and for that matter preceded the program. It is the BBC's folly, based on its anxiety to appear to be presenting an authoritative appraisal of the situation, in allowing the questioning of the speakers to be done entirely by their three august judicial assessors. In this respect at least, the program showed that there is no substitute for the well-informed, properly briefed television journalist, able and willing to place the man he is questioning in a context that will enable the viewer to evaluate what the speaker stands for.

Utmost Probity

The three presiding officers were all men of the utmost probity and the most scrupulous objectivity; and the program, to my mind, lays it open to a far greater criticism than the charges of bias and of its potentially inflammatory nature. It can, I think, be argued that the BBC was not too bold, but on the contrary too bold enough, that they paid not too little attention to the government's view, but too much. If they had truly had the courage of their convictions, they would have abandoned the spurious format of a judicial tribunal, the absurdly unjustified comparison with American congressional committee hearings, and put the eight Irish speakers up against a panel of the best and toughest television reporters and interviewers. Instead, the BBC got into the habit of the worst of both worlds; they failed to contribute anything of real value to the Northern Ireland debate, and they incurred the hostility of the Establishment which accused them of the worst sin it is possible to commit—"rocking the boat."

Hamlet

And it is here that the cheap, made-for-TV BBC that they were usurping the functions of Parliament and of the courts—be it, ironically enough, sustaining, though for reasons very different from those given by the BBC, the crown who was to play Hamlet is a familiar metaphor; but the BBC, in its desire to be the Hamlet, wanted to play Hamlet. In the end, the problems of Northern Ireland will be solved in Parliament, which has the responsibility as well as the duty of solving them. Television can help to form public opinion on the question, but Parliament will eventually to answer—and public opinion does eventually make itself felt in and through Parliament.

Turning to Peking

C. L. Sulzberger is accurate when he asserts (JHT, Jan. 5) that U.S. diplomacy, having failed to get Moscow to press Hanoi into a compromise, now turns to the Chinese. But anybody who thinks the resumption of the bombings was made possible by the new-found alliance is in deep waters indeed. The P.R. men in Peking are too much busy these days refurbishing the China image after Hengshun's fall to submit another defeat now that China, while remaining the alternate super-power in the Communist world, is also the major Asian power in the UN. The road to Vietnam may pass through Peking. It couldn't come to a stop short of Vietnam.

Steady, There

Let's keep the boat steady! Jim Hawkins is the hero of "Treasure Island" and not as James (Scotty) Bevan claimed of "Tintin." David Belmore is the hero of the latter (JHT, Dec. 27, 1971). DANIEL, SEICHEANDES, Paris.

the American forces from acting in Hawaii and thus deterring the Japanese from the assault. Which is the truth? Was Adm. Kimmel informed of the pending attack by the Japanese and did he fail to prevent it? Or did the U.S. ignore or purposely withhold the warning from Adm. Kimmel because the President had promised to stay out of war unless war was attacked? (Another Tokyo Day?)

ANTHONY FREUD, Vienna.

Anderson Papers

Having just read your article on Mr. Jack Anderson's publication of Security Council's Washington Special Action Group minutes (JHT, Jan. 6), I would ask the following questions: 1—Is any member of the American public, including Mr. Anderson, in the position actually to decide what constitutes a "leaked document" of American policy? Are we all secretaries of state?

2—Is not a government's reputation, which Mr. Anderson would hurt, an element of a nation's security, which he would not harm?

3—Who has not the right to lie, and who does not, about their personal thoughts? Does each member of an administration freely elected to govern have to make known his private thinking to one and all?

4—In fine, what good is Mr. Anderson doing the American people, their government, and the world in which they have to exist?

E. C. JONES, Paris.

Irish Internment

Internment without trial is of course detestable and we must all wish to see it ended. The trouble is to find an alternative. Owing to the prevalence of intimidation of witnesses, jurors and even judges, political trials or trials with a political flavor are a farce. When President de Valera was prime minister in Dublin he got over the difficulty by creating a military tribunal for dealing with such cases. Would there be less resentment if this were done in

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Cuban Women—13 Years After the Revolution

By Marlene Simons

HAVANA (WP).—At a construction site on the outskirts of Havana, a young pretty woman in blue overalls was painting furniture. Not far away, another woman was carrying wooden planks for the housing project. In the planning office, a woman architect was at work. All around them were men, soldering, unloading trucks, drilling.

"It took a long time, but my husband finally had to let me work," the first woman said. "Even Fidel himself was saying women should have jobs. Now at least I feel I am doing something useful."

Since the Cuban revolution began 13 years ago, probably few things have changed as fundamentally as the role of the

woman in society. As the architect explained: "I used to feel like an extension of my husband. But of course now I have a double life. When we get home, he sits down and I cook dinner."

Life is perhaps no easier for women today than in 1959, but their importance is infinitely greater. In many ways, women are the barometer of the revolution: They are the first to notice the small changes every day. At home they juggle with food and clothing rationing and are most affected by the shortage of goods, the lack of a needle or a bar of soap.

Outside the shops, it is the women who stand in line. A waitress commented: "In the lines I began to talk a lot to other women. It made me more aware, and now I'm working."

In public, women can now be

found in almost every occupation, in industry, in agriculture, in government. Cuba's female population is just over 4 million, of a total 8 million, and half a million now hold jobs.

Girls in green and white striped dresses direct Havana's traffic, and Cuban males are no longer shocked or amused to see a woman driving a truck. The widespread prostitution of pre-revolutionary days has been eliminated.

Dr. Cordelia Navarro, president of the Cuban UNESCO committee, explained that most jobs are open to women because "with the shortage of technical personnel, women are not even competing with men."

"On the contrary," she said, "both men and women often are given posts for which they are not yet properly qualified."

The post-revolution generation

of teen-agers takes this new equality almost for granted, but many women over 30 are still trying to adjust. Upper and lower class women have always had some independence, but the majority of middle-class wives, in good Spanish tradition, were tucked away at home. The relationship with their husbands, who were allowed to have mistresses, was often one of formality.

"Of course men still have mistresses," added a female government official, "but it is easier now for women to have lovers too."

Cuban men, no matter how radical their political views, do not always approve of the new status of women. *Machismo*, the old Latin cult of virility, does not die that easily. The new freedom is more a result of social necessity than male generosity.

Several years ago the government, struggling with the labor shortage and the low production level among workers, decided to mobilize the female population. Vilma Espin de Castro, Fidel Castro's sister-in-law who heads the Federation of Women, led a campaign against forced domesticity, saying it was a form of slavery, imposed by the male-dominated capitalist society.

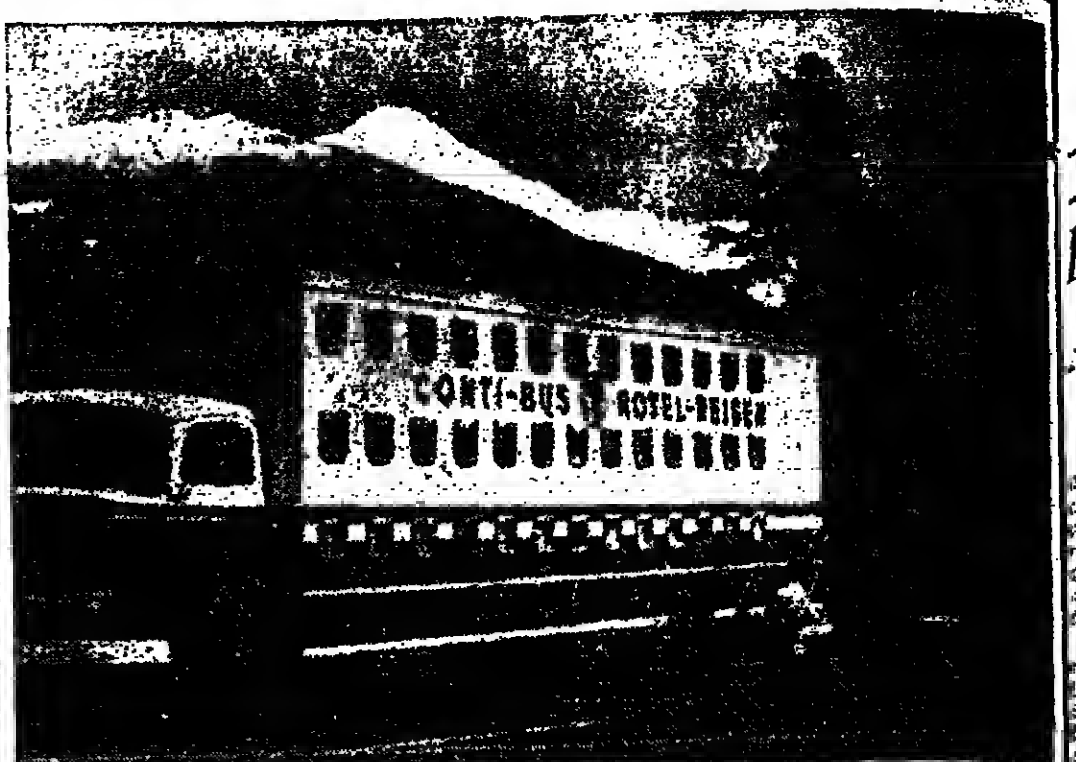
Inevitably the structure of the family has reflected the changes. With the marriage ceremony being free, a job guaranteed and the state providing medical care and education for children, there are more marriages.

There are also more divorces. They are easy to obtain and carry no social stigma. Alimony is reduced to a minimum. A mother can work and the children can study and eat at state schools.

An Englishman who knows his way around Havana commented the other day: "Ironically nowadays the woman more often asks for a divorce. Now that she is more independent economically, she is less willing to put up with a bad marriage."

The government has not encouraged birth control because of the country's labor shortage, but in contrast to other Latin countries, abortions are available on demand. Married women can get an intra-uterine contraceptive device from any doctor.

In many ways it has become easier for a mother to work outside her home. Babies 3 months old may go to free child care centers where, according to a Dutch physician, "the children are taken excellent care of, with a carefully balanced diet and frequent medical checkups." The majority of the older children go to boarding schools and come home on weekends only.



The hotel part of the bus caravan.

Busing Around Europe

By Irving Marder

PARIS (REUTERS).—If, some afternoon next summer, you should be cycling through the Black Forest or, like Cyril Connolly, "...sleazing down the long black liquid reaches of National 7, the plane trees going shush-shush through the open window," don't be unnerved when you see a tented house on wheels bearing down on you. It's merely a new arrival to European travel packaging—a triple-decker hotel bus.

The aim of the designer, a furniture manufacturer, was to eliminate some of the nuisances involved in Continental touring: checking in and out of a new hotel every day or two, continually packing and unpacking, hauling luggage to railroad stations and airports. The basic tour price is \$15 a day, which covers transport, bed and board, snacks and tea in addition to three meals a day.

The venture, sponsored jointly by Pan American World Airways and Expatriate, an international tour company, is aimed specifically at the American market. Packaged air fares to Europe will vary in accordance with distance, length of stay abroad, and the season.

The hotel bus will be part of a caravan that also includes a sightseeing bus and a kitchen trailer. The hotel section is just for sleeping. During the day the tour passengers will switch to the other bus, which is air-conditioned and has rooming facilities.

Meals will be served outdoors by stewards and stewardesses. In wet weather there's an awning to shelter the tables.

The hotel-bus designer, Richard Kraminsky, began with a 15-ton tractor-trailer. He added wood paneling and built 29 triple-decker beds, divided into six-person and nine-person compartments. Then he cut out a window for each passenger and installed a shower and two lavatories.

The idea of expanding the hotel-bus plan to the American market was developed by Ned Mayer, a Frenchman who went to the United States eight years ago to head the American branch of Expatriate. He expects young Americans to be his main customers.

"It's not intended for the luxury trade," he said. "The accommodations are—what's the word?—functional."

A total of 54 tours of 15 to 22 days are contemplated, starting from six European cities: London, Oslo, Rome, Madrid, Amsterdam and Munich. Although itineraries have been worked out from each city, any group will have the option of working out its own route. But it must be back at the starting point in time for the next group to leave.

So instead of scrambling from hotel to airport or rail station to another hotel, the new-type traveler will merely be scrambling from hotel bus to dinner table to sightseeing bus.

Sleeping in triple-decked beds sounds like a new high in togetherness, but package-tour travelers are no doubt inclined to think "And what if your 'hotel' runs out of gas, or blows a tire? Mr. Mayer, who seems to have thought of everything, must have thought of the answer to this: You just scramble out and scramble into the sightseeing bus."

Greece to Reward Writers and Artists

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Greek writers and artists who help to "uplift the people's cultural standards" will be awarded generous cash prizes, grants, tax cuts and pensions, the government has decreed.

The state appropriated the equivalent of more than \$400,000 a year to help finance this cultural uplift, aimed at a revival of modern Greek literature, drama and fine arts through cash incentives.

A decree issued yesterday sets up three "national prizes" each for literature and the arts—50 million drachmas or \$33,333 for first prize, \$16,666 for second, and \$8,333 for third—as well as one prize each of \$16,666 to the best stage director of the year.

The prizes are to be awarded annually to Greek writers and artists who contribute most to the advancement of their art, and whose "overall moral and intellectual impact has contributed to the uplifting of the people's cultural standards," the decree said.

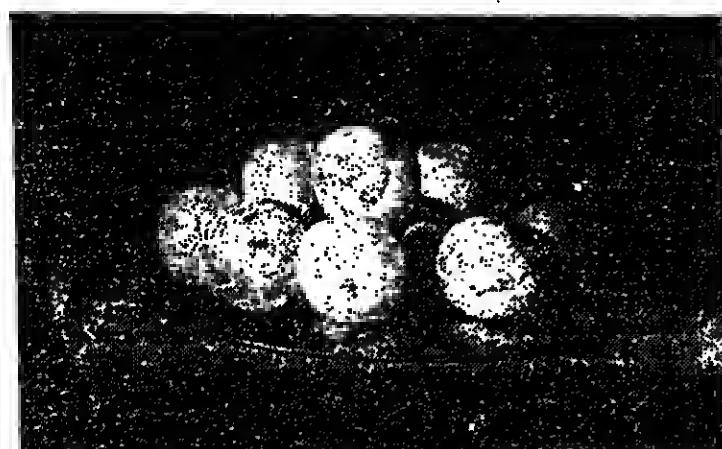
beginning the first of next month. Other incentives for writers and artists were decreed in legislation passed last month, exempting from taxation one-half of their income from creative work and spreading out tax revenue for authors over a three-year period.

Another decree passed last week provides that all writers and artists as well as their families will be entitled to free medical care and old age pensions

Around the Art Galleries in London

The Baroque Art of Alexandre, Elvaston Gallery, 35a Gloucester Road, London S.W.7, to Jan. 19.

Alexandre Ferreira de Oliveira, a Brazilian who is having his first show in Britain, makes small painted constructions, inspired by the many baroque houses and church facades in his native land. There are 50 on view in this exhibition. Endlessly inventive this is an inventiveness that should surely be put to good use in the theatrical designing, he uses the multi-colored themes of baroque and rococo in a highly decorative manner.



Pedro de Camporubin still life at Brod Gallery.

Robert Clatworthy, Basil Jacobs Fine Art Ltd., 11 Bruton St., London W.1, to Jan. 22.

Clatworthy, a most thoughtful English sculptor, is having his first London exhibition in more than five years. In the past, he related very closely to the figurative tradition. These new works therefore come as a great, but pleasant surprise. With the single exception of "Chair"—the very essence of chairness, as it were—the other large works in the exhibition, while relating to the standing human figure, are much more abstract in concept and concerned more closely with direct sculptural thought. His material, cast fibreglass resin coated with white cellulose, is particularly

adapted to his current train of thought.

Jesse Watkins, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, Chelsea, London S.W.3, to Jan. 29.

Jesse Watkins turned to sculpture quite late in his career, led to it by his activities as an industrial designer—as such he had also made machinery to produce his designs to his exact specifications. Before this he had been a painter and stage designer—and before that a master mariner, professional sailor (commander in the Royal Navy) and writer of sea stories. These many occupations and interests have clearly influenced his direction and work of which 20 metal pieces are here on view. Though abstract, they have an engineer's precision of finish. All the pieces are in steel or bronze and all

are comparatively small. But the sculptor is equally at home working on a grand scale and carving stone or wood. There is also a folio of related drawings and etchings.

Exhibition of Fine Paintings, 2250 to 2260, The Brod Gallery, 24 St. James's St., London, S.W.1, to Jan. 23.

This exhibition is somewhat of a novelty for a gallery that normally specializes in old master works of collector and museum quality. It is designed to show that small paintings by well-known artists and important works by lesser-known masters need not cost a fortune.

In the catalogue are 37 works, including an especially pleasant still life with peaches by Pedro de Camporubin of Seville; a very pretty pastoral of an emerald shepherd and shepherdess by Jean

Baptiste Huet (1745-1811): a devastatingly frank portrait of a horse and his rider, done in a semi-naïve manner by C.H. Schwandeler (1774-1837); and an 18th century landscape by Compostoto.

In addition, there are a number of Parisian paintings from the last decade of the 19th century and first decade of this one. In the back room are some fine masterworks not included in the exhibition's stated price range—notably "The Bird Trap," which must be one of the finest of Pieter Bruegel the Younger's winter pieces, and a marvelous portrait of a "Lady in her 52d Year" by Franz Hals.

Contemporary French and British Paintings, Lefevre Gallery, 30 Bruton St., London W.1, to Feb. 26.

The annual roundup of work by gallery artists includes a group by L.S. Lowry; a Bernard Buffet of "Le Château de Josselin" (new to me—and very agreeable), two large watercolors by Burra showing the extremes of his art—a cool, pastoral, "West of Ireland," and a fierce surreal fantasy, "Don Juan." Also there are two nude drawings by Hansson, three delightful works by the Scottish painter S.J. Peploe and a small but clever range of small oil drawings and pastels by De Preux, Laurence, Guy, Lépine, Bonnin and Vuillard.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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IMF Upvalues SDRs Against Dollar by 8%

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has devised an intricate legal arrangement whose practical effect is to upvalue special drawing rights (SDRs), or "paper gold," against the dollar.

Thus, in practice—as desired by nearly all countries—the dollar has been devalued against SDRs even before the United States has taken the formal act of devaluing the dollar by raising the official price of gold to \$38 from \$35 an ounce.

A country wishing to use its SDRs and obtain dollars for them—as most do—can now get about \$1.08 for one SDR. It used to get \$1.00. If the country wants pounds or French francs, the only other currencies obtainable in exchange for SDRs under the working of the system, it can obtain the same amount as before.

Dollar Effectively Devalued
Thus, the dollar has been effectively devalued, both in daily foreign exchange trading against the major currencies and against SDRs. The IMF has stretched its articles of agreement to make both situations possible.

The arrangement for SDRs works as follows:

Suppose Ecuador, running a deficit in its balance of payments and losing monetary reserves, wants to use some of its SDRs. Its working currency is dollars and that is the currency it wants.

The IMF designates, for instance, West Germany to receive the SDRs (the system of "designation" has always been part of the SDR operation). Immediately a triangular deal is worked out.

A Triangular Deal
Germany gives Ecuador pounds. It buys the pounds from the Bank of England for dollars, of which it has plenty, at the then-current market rate of exchange. Ecuador then immediately gives its pounds to Britain for that same amount of dollars.

If the pound were trading that day at its new "central rate" of \$2.61, Ecuador would receive \$1,085 for each SDR. The United States was willing to accept the plan. But it was another step toward making the

official gold price change more and more meaningless.

From the U.S. point of view this is not desirable. The administration wants to make the legal change in the gold price a bargaining weapon to achieve a "short list" of trade concessions from Western Europe and Japan. Conceivably—though this is not yet the case—the Europeans and Japanese could come around to the view that the gold price change does not really matter.

British Firms Plan to Spend 3% Less in '72

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Britain's manufacturing industry expects its real capital spending to decline about 3 percent in 1972 from the estimated 1971 total.

The figures, based on forecasts provided to the government in November and December, were released by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) today.

The projected decline follows an estimated 6 percent decline in 1971 spending from 1970. DTI noted that the 1971 decline was somewhat less than the 8 to 9 percent drop that had been expected.

"Most industry groups were expecting investment to decline in 1972 but contrary to this trend, a significant increase in investment was expected by the iron and steel industry, where investment is already at a high level," DTI said.

"Smaller increases were expected by the coal and petroleum industries, and the food, drink and tobacco group of industries. The outlook for expenditure on new building work was weaker than for total investment," it continued.

The projected decline in manufacturing investment comes despite a prediction by the National Institute of Economic and Social Research that real gross domestic product will rise 4.1 percent this year, up from a 1.1 percent rise in 1971.

Economists and commentators have said that two factors are necessary to promote manufacturing investment: Manufacturers must gain greater confidence about the economy's future; production must rise sufficiently to strain existing capacity.

At present capacity is underutilized, although the precise extent of under-use is not known. Although demand for consumer goods is rising, it has been met to a large extent by a rundown of stocks, rather than by new production.

Firms to Pay More to Oil Export States Agree in Principle, But Withhold Details

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Major Western oil companies holding talks here with oil-exporting nations said today they recognized that last month's currency realignment had affected the purchasing power of the producing countries' revenues and acknowledged the principle of extra payments to make up for this.

The spokesmen for the companies refused to say how much the increase might be, telling reporters: "It is not helpful to go into figures now."

The producing countries are expected to demand price increases of more than 8 percent in the negotiations.

Exporters' Demands
Oil-exporting countries, members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), have demanded an immediate \$400 million to cover income lost since President Nixon cut the dollar's tie to gold last Aug. 15 and \$75 million a month in the future to cover losses in royalties paid by the companies in dollars.

The 11 members of OPEC are, in order of export volume: Iran, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait, Libya, Iraq, Nigeria, Indonesia, Abu Dhabi, Algeria and Qatar.

The more than 20 oil firms involved in the discussions are represented by five negotiators from Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, the Royal Dutch Shell Group, Texaco, British Petroleum and Atlantic Richfield.

Companies' Offer
The oil companies issued a statement which said they had offered to use an index based on International Monetary Fund data showing changes in the costs of imports from Western countries into oil-producing countries.

Any supplemental payments by the oil companies should be based on the percentage increase shown by the index, minus the effect of a 2.5 percent inflation factor built into the price agreement negotiated by the producer countries and the oil companies in Tehran last February, the companies said.

Allied Loses Forte Group Takeover Bid

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—Allied Breweries Ltd. has allowed its takeover bid for Trust Houses Forte Ltd. (THF) to lapse because it received insufficient acceptances for its offer. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Allied's financial advisers, announced today.

On the London Stock Exchange THF shares fell 8 pence on the news to 162 pence, but closed at 174 pence—down from Friday's 174 pence. Allied closed a shade firmer at 137 1/4 pence.

Allied now has a substantial holding in THF. It bought the permissible maximum shares on the open market, equaling 15 percent of the equity, without having to offer a cash alternative to other shareholders. It also received some acceptance to its offer, which was worth 185 pence at Friday's share price.

Rothschild did not disclose what percentage of THF equity Allied holds. But dealers note that if Allied keeps its holding, it has a good base on which to launch another bid in the future.

Allied's failure now brings into question the future of the seven THF directors that backed Allied's bid against the majority of the board led by chief executive Sir Charles Forte.

Sir Charles said, "I'm absolutely delighted. We've been fighting the lot of them and we've won."

Asked about Allied's holding in THF and the possibility of another bid at a later stage, Sir Charles said, "If Mr. Thorley (Allied's chairman) wants to keep a good investment he can do so, but if he comes back again he will get another bloody nose."

There was no immediate comment from Allied.

Danes Cut Bank Rate

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Denmark lowered its discount rate to 7 from 7 1/2 percent, effective today.

Flat Raises Prices

TURIN, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Flat and its subsidiaries, Autobianchi and Lancia, raised their prices today by 5 percent.

Flat blamed increases in production costs for the rise. It listed dearer foreign parts, higher wages and a shorter working week as among contributing factors.

A Surprise and Puzzlement to Experts Few Dollars Are Flowing Home

By Charles Stabler and Ray Vicker

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—The fragile confidence that finally came to international money markets last month is being strained anew.

Massive hoards of dollars held in foreign hands have not been released. Despite December's commitment to reduce the dollar's price in gold and the most dramatic, far-reaching realignment of international currency exchange rates in 25 years, only a trickle of dollars has begun flowing home.

That is a surprise and a puzzle to economists and foreign exchange traders, who had anticipated a fast, heavy return flow of the dollars that fled the United States during the prolonged 1971 monetary crisis. Talks with bankers and money men here and abroad indicate it contains both good and bad news:

● An anticipated upward push on short-term U.S. interest rates has not materialized. Thanks to their dollar accumulations, foreign central banks have been avid buyers of Treasury securities.

● A reflow of dollars out of these banks would have induced even reticent nations to buy shares in U.S. corporations. But it has not been anything like the anticipated flood.

"Most of us expected a considerable reflow of dollars," says this economist. "When it doesn't come, it raises fears of a continued outflow. This whole thing could boom."

"People with funds (in countries like Switzerland) are waiting to see how things go before shifting money around," says a foreign exchange dealer in Zurich.

According to Federal Reserve and Treasury figures, U.S. liquid liabilities to foreigners, which include dollars or securities readily convertible into dollars, rose from \$43.2 billion at the end of 1970 to \$60.7 billion at the end of September. In light of the continuing turbulence in international markets and dollar outflows in the

closing months of last year, some estimates now put dollars held abroad at \$65 billion. A sizable portion, perhaps \$20 billion, is highly mobile, short-term capital known as "hot money."

So, what is happening? Britain took in about \$1.4 billion in December prior to the devaluation. In those last 10 days of December, following the realignment, only about \$300 million trickled out, and London exchange dealers say the outflow has not grown in January.

In Germany, there was a reduction in the Bundesbank's monetary reserves in late December. But an official says it was a "bookkeeping revaluation" rather than a genuine outflow. Movement of dollars from Germany remains "insignificant," he says.

In Switzerland, dealers report little excitement in the exchange markets and no major outflows of dollars. "People are still waiting to see what is going to happen," says a banker.

And in Japan, dollars entered rather than left last week.

Two Reasons Given
Economists and bankers cite two broad reasons for the thinness of the reflow so far: Lack of financial incentives to make swaps out of other currencies, and continuing uncertainties about the dollar.

Blumen de Vries, vice-president and economist for Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, notes, for example, that recent lending rates on three-month Eurodollars have been around 6 1/2 percent. In contrast, the rate for a three-month loan in deutsche marks is 7 1/4 percent, French francs 9 percent and Belgian francs 7 percent.

Thus, no investor or speculator who has borrowed Eurodollars and then bought and lent out marks or francs has any incentive to repay the Euro-dollar loan.

In addition, he says, most foreign currencies now are priced at the lower edge of their trading bands, which are 2 1/4 percent up or down from par under the December agreements. Thus, holding foreign currencies presents "no downside risk" because foreign central banks are obligated to keep prices of their currencies from falling further.

Technical factors, too, have reduced incentives to switch back to dollars. For example, it had been anticipated that U.S. corporations with foreign investments would have to repatriate perhaps \$3 billion by year-end in order to come under U.S. limits on foreign direct investment.

But this deadline has been extended to the end of February.

Such uncertainties about the dollar's future are perhaps more important than current financial considerations, bankers fret. One revealing symptom of this uncertainty is the soaring price of gold.

"The real question is whether Phase 2 (of President Nixon's economic program to slow inflation and spur the economy) is going to be reasonably successful," says one banker.

Mr. Stein also:
● Said the administration would go forward with wage and price controls at the present time, even if the labor members of the Pay Board walk out.

● Indicated that the administration's economic forecast to be published later this month will not differ too much from the private "consensus" of a \$100 billion gain in gross national product in 1972. But he acknowledged that the consensus estimates "are not forecasts of a real big boom," and that there are uncertainties on the downside as well as upside.

He spoke of a \$100 billion increase, he said, "I suppose I'd be saying it's 100 plus or minus ten."

● Suggested that current monetary policy "is to move in a more expansive direction." He refused to confirm reports that the administration has been looking for more stimulus, and therefore is dissatisfied with current Federal Reserve Board policy.

The "selective" decontrol that Mr. Stein sees is predicated on the expectation that by spring the inflation rate will settle back to 3 1/3 to 3 percent, after a "bulge" showing up initially in the wholesale price index for December.

"We would then have an environment," he said, "in which we could get rid of controls for a very large number of firms who in total don't amount to much as part of the economy, but are very time-consuming and paper-producing, and all of that."

Opel Plans Layoff
BONN, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, has announced that poor sales will force a production halt for five days—from Jan. 24 through Jan. 28. Echoing VW's troubles, Opel said that declining domestic sales and the international monetary crisis, which hurt exports, necessitated the shutdown.

Flat Raises Prices
TURIN, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Flat and its subsidiaries, Autobianchi and Lancia, raised their prices today by 5 percent.

Flat blamed increases in production costs for the rise. It listed dearer foreign parts, higher wages and a shorter working week as among contributing factors.

Stock Prices Rebound From Sharp Losses

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Stock prices displayed something of their familiar bounce today, even though leading market averages finished the day with small losses. The Dow Jones industrial average dipped 2.41 to 907.98 after a mid-session loss of 8 points.

"After profit-taking ebbed in the afternoon," one analyst observed, "some new buying came in."

Glamour issues sketched out the story of today's market. Leading glamour issues sagged at times, but they were on the rebound at the closing bell, helped by short covering.

Glamour Gain
Federal National Mortgage, after selling as low as 101, closed at 105 with a gain of 1 1/4.

This activity traded issue rose 9 1/4 points last week, thanks to plans for its 4-for-1 split and to declining interest rates.

Winnebago Industries climbed 3 3/8 to 53 after trading at the day's low of 49 3/4. It deserved particular attention, inasmuch as this producer of recreational vehicles, ranked as 1971's best gainer on the New York Stock Exchange, booming 488 percent.

As glamour stocks rallied, the strength soon spread to the general market. Breadth—the measure of advances and declines—thereupon improved. By the close, there were 818 advances and 669 declines, compared with a poorer reading earlier in the session.

Speculation on Rates
A favorable factor in the background was a conjecture that the prime rate—now at 5 percent and the lowest in nearly six years—might ease even further. The Federal Reserve is moving forcefully to drive down short-term interest rates.

Volume declined to 15.22 million shares—which matches the average figure for a 1971 session—from Friday's 17.14 million.

Levitz Furniture, the hot stock that surged 19 1/2 last week, came within a fraction of setting a record price. It rose 1 3/4 to 140 after selling as low as 135. Levitz does not pay a cash dividend.

Among other glamour issues, Bausch & Lomb was unchanged at 173 1/2, while Polaroid rose 3 1/4 to 98.

Auto stocks showed little movement. Ford was off 1/4 to 73 1/2. General Motors was unchanged at 92 3/4 and Chrysler eased 1/8 to 30 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index gained 1.2 at 26.26.

Company Reports

Del Monte	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	204.13	188.0
Profit (millions)	5.0	3.96
Per Share	0.41	0.33
Indicated		
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	87.13	83.0
Profit (millions)	0.58	0.27
Per Share	0.79	0.39
Evans Products (I)		
Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	190.61	120.89
Profit (millions)	4.1	2.6
Indicated		
Year		
Revenue (millions)	725.0	600.0
Profit (millions)	18.5	11.7
Per Share	1.25	0.92
Indicated		
1-Adjusted		

Daich Crystal Dairies was the most active issue and rose 1/4 at 11 3/8. Among other active issues, Champion Home Builders rose 1 to 45. Instrument Systems was unchanged at 8 1/8 and Imperial Oil fell 3/8 to 33 1/2.

The Federal Reserve's buying of government bills pulled bill rates 30 to 35 basis points lower and pushed longer government and corporate prices 1/4 to 1/2 point higher in fairly active trading on the bond market.

Fed Guarded In Optimism On Outlook

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The economic outlook as 1972 begins is "guardedly optimistic," the New York Federal Reserve Bank said today in its annual report.

In an introductory statement, president Alfred Hayes pointed to the "bold steps" taken in economic policy in 1971 and said "continued readiness, both here and abroad, to subordinate special interests for the common good will be needed if the new policies are to succeed."

The report said that if Phase 2 is implemented effectively, "the program should lessen wage-demand pressures."

Warns on Inflation
The report noted that "the federal budget will again in 1972 show a massive deficit and that state and local government outlays will grow at about the same quick pace as last year."

It cautioned that "monetary and fiscal policy must not push the economy too rapidly toward full employment, otherwise demand-pull inflationary pressures will reappear."

"That situation," the Fed warned, "could require more and stronger controls" than are in place now.

"There is potential for a consumer spending boom," the report said. It noted that housing should continue strong, boosting purchases of appliances and furnishings. "If the boom develops, business will invest substantially in inventories," it added.

Plant and equipment spending "will speed up" because of improved profits and the tax credit on new investment, but low capacity utilization "may damp" incentives for significant capital outlays, the bank reasoned.

"The American Stock Exchange index gained 1.2 at 26.26."

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	Jan. 10, 1971	Today	Previous
ster. 16 per \$1.	2.5498	2.5548	
Belgian franc	44.89-93	44.88-89	
French mark	2.125	2.203	
West Fr. Fr.	2.125-5	2.129-7	
West franc	2.125-12	2.129-1	
Yen	213.05	212.58	

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--1971-72--	Stocks and Bonds	S&P 500	Hof	--1971-72--	Stocks and Bonds	S&P 500	Hof	--1971-72--	Stocks and Bonds	S& 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Jan.				Feb.				Mar.							
Apr.				May				Jun.							
Jul.				Aug.				Sep.							
Oct.				Nov.				Dec.							
Total				Total				Total							

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969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2. Full freedom for the executive in any office to call on all the services of Merrill Lynch for you, his

client. Without having to refer to any remote headquarters, he has, literally, at his fingertips, access to the industry's largest securities research department through the most advanced electronic information systems. Through his private high-speed wire he can consult Tokyo, New York or Toronto for you as quickly from Cannes as from Chicago.

Thus, to a degree unusual in big firms, the whole strength of Merrill Lynch is available to you through any one office, so there is massive international strength behind your international dealings. And Merrill Lynch sees no contradiction between exercising strong central control over the selection and business conduct of your executive, and then recognizing his unusual calibre by giving him unusual man-on-the-spot power to serve you.

Two final points about size, and strength. Merrill Lynch's enormous retail network means that you can often deal in very large blocks without disturbing the market, or your anonymity; but the firm is so strong that it is independent of any single source of income—so not even the biggest deal, or the biggest customer, can affect Merrill Lynch's objectivity.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETENCE OF MERRILL LYNCH

No doubt you have heard a lot about Merrill Lynch's huge investment in electronic equipment; but new customers, however sophisticated, continue to be impressed by its speed and effectiveness. Consider two examples, from opposite ends of the investment scale:

EXAMPLE 1. You walk into your nearest Merrill Lynch office. Ask about a stock. If it is a reasonably well-known U.S. one, the executive you're talking to can press a code and read you off the price in New York at that moment—the closing price, the high, the low, and the number of shares traded today.

Place an order for a security traded on the New York Stock Exchange. He will use his high-speed private wire direct to the floor of the exchange. Not only that, but his order is electronically guided to the Merrill Lynch floorbroker (one of 17 on the New York Stock Exchange) who is nearest the post where that stock is traded. He buys for you, and confirms the order straight away. (Merrill Lynch can't promise that you'll beat the record set when an order from the U.S. West Coast was received, filled and confirmed all within 14 seconds, but your international order will have the same speed and priority as domestic ones.)

Next day an invoice is wired through, giving complete details of the transaction.

EXAMPLE 2. You wish to sell a large block of Eurobonds. In addition to underwriting Eurobond issues, Merrill Lynch maintains an active secondary market in many Eurobond securities through the facilities of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Smith Trading Services Company S.A. in Geneva. This company is in contact by telex and telephone with leading traders throughout the world and can transmit quotations on over 200 outstanding issues for the benefit of issuers and investors alike. Once again, the scale of Merrill Lynch's retail operation is such that large blocks can usually be

dealt in with little risk of disturbing either the market or your anonymity.

Competence—the ability habitually to get things right. This goal can be achieved by training, and by discipline, and the maximum use of machines for mechanical tasks. In the final analysis a high level of competence means that there is more of your executive available to you for what he is best at; judging your needs, using his skills to help you, offering advice and solid services.

THE INTERNATIONAL INVENTIVENESS OF MERRILL LYNCH

As with the other virtues, this is partly a matter of making the whole of Merrill Lynch effectively available for your international dealings; and partly to do with activities which are specifically international.

Merrill Lynch is inherently an innovative company. One example of the kind of innovation available to international investors is the application of computers to portfolio analysis. Expressed very simply, this is what happens: each common stock in a portfolio has its performance over the past seven years compared, through 55 ratios, with those of 2,200 of the largest U.S. and Canadian companies in our computer data bank. The resulting decile range analysis shows at a glance into which performance range the stock has fallen—and, very often, indicates clear reasons. Never before has so much information been so quickly available to help the executive and the investor with their decisions.

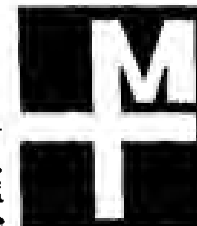
On the purely international front, Merrill Lynch has been particularly well placed to play a creative role in new forms of finance, such as Eurodollar securities—where, for example, the existence of the Merrill Lynch Tokyo operation has facilitated the underwriting of issues of well established Japanese companies who wished to tap Eurodollar funds; these securities thus became more readily available to international investors.

This kind of involvement in the new developments in international finance develops skills which are now eager to be put to further use—as, for example, in the evolution of European shares on a continental basis irrespective of national frontiers.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO NEED FROM YOUR FINANCIAL HOUSE?

Merrill Lynch believes that you are going to demand more than brokerage, or even international brokerage services. That as you need to call on more and more specialized financial services you will find it more convenient to find most of them under the same roof, sharing the same philosophy and high standards. Merrill Lynch, by expansion and diversification, is putting considerable resources into becoming what you are going to need: a fully-rounded international financial house.

As an international investor, you may find it useful to consider the criteria of international strength, competence and inventiveness; and to apply them first to your present arrangements, then to those offered by Merrill Lynch.



**MERRILL LYNCH,
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

	Sh.	12th.	11th.	10th.	9th.	8th.	7th.	6th.	5th.	4th.	3rd.	2nd.	1st.	High Low Last.	Open
100	13	180	100	290	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400
101	12	170	90	280	390	490	590	690	790	890	990	1090	1190	1290	1390
102	11	160	80	270	380	480	580	680	780	880	980	1080	1180	1280	1380
103	10	150	70	260	370	470	570	670	770	870	970	1070	1170	1270	1370
104	9	140	60	250	360	460	560	660	760	860	960	1060	1160	1260	1360
105	8	130	50	240	350	450	550	650	750	850	950	1050	1150	1250	1350
106	7	120	40	230	340	440	540	640	740	840	940	1040	1140	1240	1340
107	6	110	30	220	330	430	530	630	730	830	930	1030	1130	1230	1330
108	5	100	20	210	320	420	520	620	720	820	920	1020	1120	1220	1320
109	4	90	10	200	310	410	510	610	710	810	910	1010	1110	1210	1310
110	3	80	0	190	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
111	2	70		180	290	390	490	590	690	790	890	990	1090	1190	1290
112	1	60		170	280	380	480	580	680	780	880	980	1080	1180	1280
113		50		160	270	370	470	570	670	770	870	970	1070	1170	1270
114		40		150	260	360	460	560	660	760	860	960	1060	1160	1260
115		30		140	250	350	450	550	650	750	850	950	1050	1150	1250
116		20		130	240	340	440	540	640	740	840	940	1040	1140	1240
117		10		120	230	330	430	530	630	730	830	930	1030	1130	1230
118		0		110	220	320	420	520	620	720	820	920	1020	1120	1220
119				100	210	310	410	510	610	710	810	910	1010	1110	1210
120				90	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
121				80	190	290	390	490	590	690	790	890	990	1090	1190
122				70	180	280	380	480	580	680	780	880	980	1080	1180
123				60	170	270	370	470	570	670	770	870	970	1070	1170
124				50	160	260	360	460	560	660	760	860	960	1060	1160
125				40	150	250	350	450	550	650	750	850	950	1050	1150
126				30	140	240	340	440	540	640	740	840	940	1040	1140
127				20	130	230	330	430	530	630	730	830	930	1030	1130
128				10	120	220	320	420	520	620	720	820	920	1020	1120
129				0	110	210	310	410	510	610	710	810	910	1010	1110
130					100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100

U

10	53	24%	25%	24%	25% + 1%
1.28	76	33%	23%	22	23% + 3%
.72	50	23%	23%	22%	23% + 1%

[illegible]

2	9	40%	40%	40%	40%	V ₆
1.20	18	28%	28%	28%	28%	
	126	76%	76%	76%	76%	V ₆

15	19	23	27	31	35	39	43	47	51	55	59	63	67	71	75	79	83	87	91	95	99	103	107	111	115	119	123	127	131	135	139	143	147	151	155	159	163	167	171	175	179	183	187	191	195	199	203	207	211	215	219	223	227	231	235	239	243	247	251	255	259	263	267	271	275	279	283	287	291	295	299	303	307	311	315	319	323	327	331	335	339	343	347	351	355	359	363	367	371	375	379	383	387	391	395	399	403	407	411	415	419	423	427	431	435	439	443	447	451	455	459	463	467	471	475	479	483	487	491	495	499	503	507	511	515	519	523	527	531	535	539	543	547	551	555	559	563	567	571	575	579	583	587	591	595	599	603	607	611	615	619	623	627	631	635	639	643	647	651	655	659	663	667	671	675	679	683	687	691	695	699	703	707	711	715	719	723	727	731	735	739	743	747	751	755	759	763	767	771	775	779	783	787	791	795	799	803	807	811	815	819	823	827	831	835	839	843	847	851	855	859	863	867	871	875	879	883	887	891	895	899	903	907	911	915	919	923	927	931	935	939	943	947	951	955	959	963	967	971	975	979	983	987	991	995	999	1003	1007	1011	1015	1019	1023	1027	1031	1035	1039	1043	1047	1051	1055	1059	1063	1067	1071	1075	1079	1083	1087	1091	1095	1099	1103	1107	1111	1115	1119	1123	1127	1131	1135	1139	1143	1147	1151	1155	1159	1163	1167	1171	1175	1179	1183	1187	1191	1195	1199	1203	1207	1211	1215	1219	1223	1227	1231	1235	1239	1243	1247	1251	1255	1259	1263	1267	1271	1275	1279	1283	1287	1291	1295	1299	1303	1307	1311	1315	1319	1323	1327	1331	1335	1339	1343	1347	1351	1355	1359	1363	1367	1371	1375	1379	1383	1387	1391	1395	1399	1403	1407	1411	1415	1419	1423	1427	1431	1435	1439	1443	1447	1451	1455	1459	1463	1467	1471	1475	1479	1483	1487	1491	1495	1499	1503	1507	1511	1515	1519	1523	1527	1531	1535	1539	1543	1547	1551	1555	1559	1563	1567	1571	1575	1579	1583	1587	1591	1595	1599	1603	1607	1611	1615	1619	1623	1627	1631	1635	1639	1643	1647	1651	1655	1659	1663	1667	1671	1675	1679	1683	1687	1691	1695	1699	1703	1707	1711	1715	1719	1723	1727	1731	1735	1739	1743	1747	1751	1755	1759	1763	1767	1771	1775	1779	1783	1787	1791	1795	1799	1803	1807	1811	1815	1819	1823	1827	1831	1835	1839	1843	1847	1851	1855	1859	1863	1867	1871	1875	1879	1883	1887	1891	1895	1899	1903	1907	1911	1915	1919	1923	1927	1931	1935	1939	1943	1947	1951	1955	1959	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1983	1987	1991	1995	1999	2003	2007	2011	2015	2019	2023	2027	2031	2035	2039	2043	2047	2051	2055	2059	2063	2067	2071	2075	2079	2083	2087	2091	2095	2099	2103	2107	2111	2115	2119	2123	2127	2131	2135	2139	2143	2147	2151	2155	2159	2163	2167	2171	2175	2179	2183	2187	2191	2195	2199	2203	2207	2211	2215	2219	2223	2227	2231	2235	2239	2243	2247	2251	2255	2259	2263	2267	2271	2275	2279	2283	2287	2291	2295	2299	2303	2307	2311	2315	2319	2323	2327	2331	2335	2339	2343	2347	2351	2355	2359	2363	2367	2371	2375	2379	2383	2387	2391	2395	2399	2403	2407	2411	2415	2419	2423	2427	2431	2435	2439	2443	2447	2451	2455	2459	2463	2467	2471	2475	2479	2483	2487	2491	2495	2499	2503	2507	2511	2515	2519	2523	2527	2531	2535	2539	2543	2547	2551	2555	2559	2563	2567	2571	2575	2579	2583	2587	2591	2595	2599	2603	2607	2611	2615	2619	2623	2627	2631	2635	2639	2643	2647	2651	2655	2659	2663	2667	2671	2675	2679	2683	2687	2691	2695	2699	2703	2707	2711	2715	2719	2723	2727	2731	2735	2739	2743	2747	2751	2755	2759	2763	2767	2771	2775	2779	2783	2787	2791	2795	2799	2803	2807	2811	2815	2819	2823	2827	2831	2835	2839	2843	2847	2851	2855	2859	2863	2867	2871	2875	2879	2883	2887	2891	2895	2899	2903	2907	2911	2915	2919	2923	2927	2931	2935	2939	2943	2947	2951	2955	2959	2963	2967	2971	2975	2979	2983	2987	2991	2995	2999	3003	3007	3011	3015	3019	3023	3027	3031	3035	3039	3043	3047	3051	3055	3059	3063	3067	3071	3075	3079	3083	3087	3091	3095	3099	3103	3107	3111	3115	3119	3123	3127	3131	3135	3139	3143	3147	3151	3155	3159	3163	3167	3171	3175	3179	3183	3187	3191	3195	3199	3203	3207	3211	3215	3219	3223	3227	3231	3235	3239	3243	3247	3251	3255	3259	3263	3267	3271	3275	3279	3283	3287	3291	3295	3299	3303	3307	3311	3315	3319	3323	3327	3331	3335	3339	3343	3347	3351	3355	3359	3363	3367	3371	3375	3379	3383	3387	3391	3395	3399	3403	3407	3411	3415	3419	3423	3427	3431	3435	3439	3443	3447	3451	3455	3459	3463	3467	3471	3475	3479	3483	3487	3491	3495	3499	3503	3507	3511	3515	3519	3523	3527	3531	3535	3539	3543	3547	3551	3555	3559	3563	3567	3571	3575	3579	3583	3587	3591	3595	3599	3603	3607	3611	3615	3619	3623	3627	3631	3635	3639	3643	3647	3651	3655	3659	3663	3667	3671	3675	3679	3683	3687	3691	3695	3699	3703	3707	3711	3715	3719	3723	3727	3731	3735	3739	3743	3747	3751	3755	3759	3763	3767	3771	3775	3779	3783	3787	3791	3795	3799	3803	3807	3811	3815	3819	3823	3827	3831	3835	3839	3843	3847	3851	3855	3859	3863	3867	3871	3875	3879	3883	3887	3891	3895	3899	3903	3907	3911	3915	3919	3923	3927	3931	3935	3939	3943	3947	3951	3955	3959	3963	3967	3971	3975	3979	3983	3987	3991	3995	3999	4003	4007	4011	4015	4019	4023	4027	4031	4035	4039	4043	4047	4051	4055	4059	4063	4067	4071	4075	4079	4083	4087	4091	4095	4099	4103	4107	4111	4115	4119	4123	4127	4131	4135	4139	4143	4147	4151	4155	4159	4163	4167	4171	4175	4179	4183	4187	4191	4195	4199	4203	4207	4211	4215	4219	4223	4227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0	2	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
10	180	19	19%	79	19	19%
20a	60	66%	66%	64%	65%	66%

	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	5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70	37	37½	37	57½	+ ¼
70	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	+ ¼
70	70	70	70	70	
70	32½	32½	32½	32½	

Age	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
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[illegible]

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34	35	35%	35	19%	10
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22	63	63%	62	32%	16
22	35%	35%	34	18%	9
173	45%	45%	43%	24%	13
	24%	24%	24%	13%	7

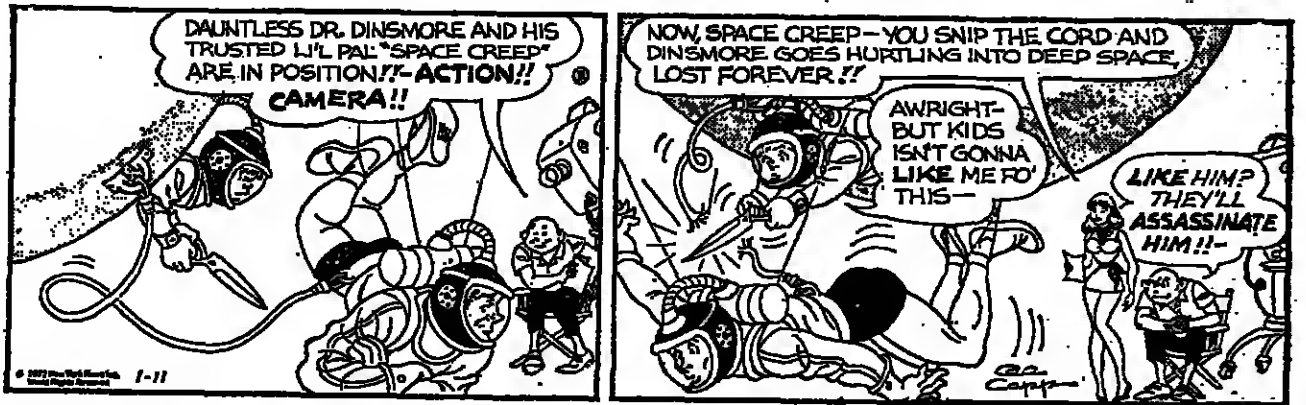
PEANUTS



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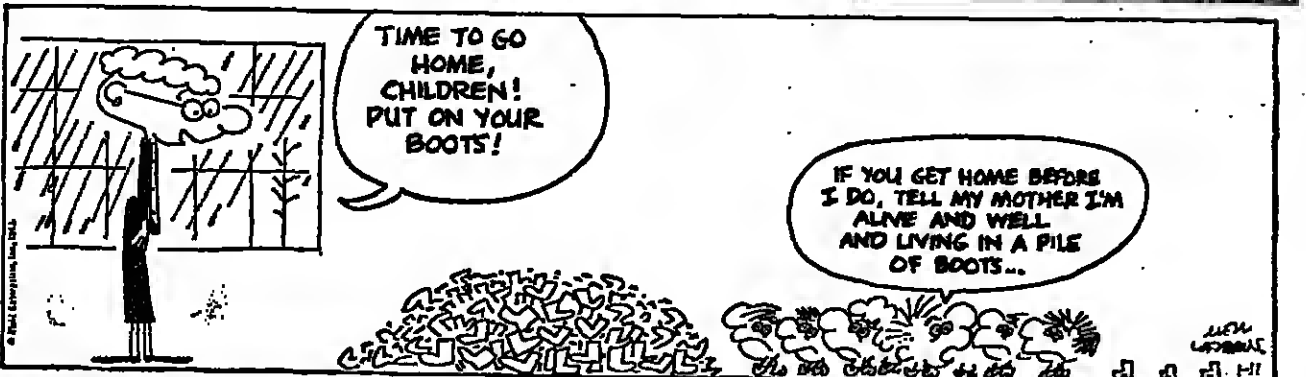
DILLABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A simple guide to pre-emptive bidding might be called the "Rule of Four." If the hand fits the basic pattern—a long, fairly strong suit and little outside strength—bid four less than the number of cards in the suit.

In other words, a nine-card suit may be suitable for a bid of five in a minor, an eight-card suit for a four-bid, and a seven-card suit for a three-bid. For players using weak two-bids a six-card suit is normal, and a player with a five-card suit must bid one if he is to bid at all.

Here the vulnerability was in South's favor. He might have settled for three diamonds if the vulnerability had been reversed. North only wanted to play in diamonds, but the question was whether to go for five. He assumed that South held an eight-card suit that would be good for seven tricks, and as there seemed a good chance his hand would produce four, he raised to the game.

South got a shock when West's

lead of the heart queen was covered by the king in dummy and ruffed by East. The second lead was now crucial.

East did not want to play a spade, as this would establish the king. Nor did he wish to play a club, a play that would apparently lose if South held the queen. So he returned the diamond five, reckoning that South could finesse in trumps if he so desired, irrespective of the return.

South played the diamond queen, taking the normal finesse, and when this won followed with the ace, knowing that the king would fall. There were 10 tricks in sight and three ways to try for the eleventh. He could play a spade, hoping that West held the ace. He could take a normal club finesse, hoping that West held the king. Or he could lead to the club ace and play the jack.

South, of course, adopted the third play, which was a certainty. It did not matter which defender held the club king; South could nonchalantly throw his spade loser, knowing that if West produced the king the club ten dummy would take care of the potential heart loser.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ K972	♥ A7864	♠ A105	♥ K864
♦ AK43	♣ K52	♦ Q10975	♣ K9543
♠ J	♥ A106	♦ 872	♣ 3
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ 3	♥ 862	♠ Q105	♥ A7864
♦ A1098743	♣ K52	♦ 872	♣ K9543

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: 4♦ West North East 4♦ Pass 5♦ Pass 5♦ Pass West led the heart queen.

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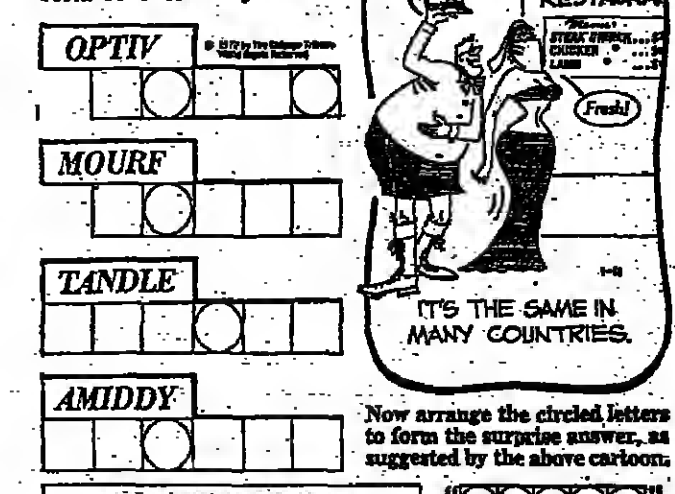
DENNIS THE MENACE



MR. WILSON SAYS IT AIN'T A FIT DAY OUT FOR MAN NOR BEAST... SO HE WAS EXACTIN' ME!

JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumble: GOOSE PHONY FROSTY BOTANY
Answers Odd if they're both right!—SHOES

BOOKS

HAUSSMANN: PARIS TRANSFORMED

By Howard Saalman. Brasiliere, 128 pp. Illustrated. \$5.95. Paperbound, \$2.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WITH Francophiles currently up in arms about the plan to build high-rise apartments on the site of Les Halles in one of the oldest parts of Paris, this is a good time to consider Haussmann's far more radical transformation of the city more than 100 years ago. The most copied and controversial work of city planning in modern times, it still provokes passionate debate.

"Paris in 1850," Mr. Saalman says, "was hopelessly unequipped for the pace of the activities and the style of life to which the rising upper middle class aspired." The new bourgeois wanted an elegant apartment that was not crammed in a narrow side street—one that boasted hot and cold running water, flush toilets, large rooms. He needed quick access to work and to play. He wanted fine restaurants, cabarets and stores where he could spend the money that was pouring in as it never had before. The government required more and larger buildings for legislation, justice and administration; it had to have hospitals, prisons, schools, barracks and institutional buildings of every kind. Without these, the city would have choked to death.

Ironically enough, it was the much maligned Napoleon III who moved the city by playing the future in the hands of Georges Eugene Haussmann. After decades in prison and exile during the Bourbon and Orleans regimes, Bonaparte's nephew was elected president of the 1848 Republic and became emperor of France with his coup d'état in 1852.

Haussmann's beginnings were equally auspicious. He entered public administration at the bottom of the ladder in 1831 and held a number of minor posts until Louis Napoleon entrusted to him most of the designing, as well as the execution and financing, of what was, at first, the emperor's own idea. The author sums up Haussmann's qualifications without flattery: "Nagging ambition, indomitable self-confidence, a distaste for political compromise... the ability to reduce the varied and complex problems of government to simple orderly categories, and an utter absence of scruples or doubt concerning the advantages of any project he had determined to carry out."

Napoleon III wanted arterial streets as connecting corridors to key points of the city, and he wanted parks to aerate its more noxious quarters. Paris also needed a much larger water supply and a new system of sewers. To provide these facilities, Haussmann had to do violence to one of the most historic—and most sensitive—cities in the world. He was faced with the problem of expropriating and demolishing thousands of private buildings to make way for the new boulevards—and the job of financing this gigantic project fell into his lap, too.

Disagreeing with Haussmann's critics, the author contends that he distorted the character of the city as little as possible. He knew that surgery, not cosmetic treatment, was needed.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS		DOWN	
1 Missing Crater	43 Brooklyn's Island	21 Expression	22 Inspirational reading
6 Vivacity	49 Thick-tailed animals	24 Trouble	25 Lansbury role
10 Not bad	54 Simians	26 Friends, in Paris	27 Pro —
14 Use	55 Trephroughing gear	28 Harass	29 Cause of films
15 — go braghi!	56 Country estate	30 Court	31 Sup
16 Singing voice	57 Fuzz	32 Unique person	33 Cape
17 Confusion	58 St. Paul's name	34 Superlative ending	35 Army units: Abbr.
19 Rock of Isel	59 Dental filling	36 Martini choice	39 Suspend
20 Scarf: Suffix	60 Certain	40 Deviate	43 Indian trophy
20 Sculpture form	fractions: Abbr.	41 Theme	42 About
22 Smoothies, as the way	61 Brew	44 Pauses	45 Extensive
23 Disposition	62 College officials	46 Poetical cows	47 Ditch: Var.
24 Afton		48 Earthen jar	49 Pearl Buck heroine
25 Isolate		53 Utters	55 — and tucker
26 Routing word			
28 Double — dinner napkins			
30 Not rare	1 Door post		
35 Friendship	2 Eye part		
36 Kind of late or car	3 Metric units: Abbr.		
37 Kimberley sights	4 — eagle (Biblical bird)		
38 Straddling words	5 Charitable		
40 Word for John	6 Injury		
41 — longa	7 Angered		
42 Mint mite	8 Feudal estate		
43 Like the night sky	9 Same twin		
47 Disenbarb	10 Festivities		
	11 — drab		
	12 For animal		
	13 Archaic verb		

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